
THE
MONTHLY EPITOME,

For FEBRUARY 1797.

XXIV. *The Environs of London:* being an Historical Account of the Towns, Villages, and Hamlets, within Twelve Miles of that Capital. Interspersed with Biographical Anecdotes. By the Rev. DANIEL LYSONS, A.M. F.A.S. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Orford.—Vol. IV. 4to. 1l. 16s. boards. pp. 724. *Cadell and Davies.*

THE three preceding volumes being already in the hands of the public, it will be unnecessary here to state the plan and arrangements of this work. The volume now before us is introduced by the following

ADVERTISEMENT.

“THIS volume (being the conclusion of the work) treats of thirty-one parishes in Hertfordshire, Essex, and Kent, which have been already described by preceding writers. Where the author has availed himself of the labours of his predecessors, their authority is quoted. Having been indulged with such liberal access to the public offices, he has, in all matters of record, consulted and referred to the originals, whence he has obtained many particulars hitherto unpublished. The descent of property, through the liberality of the present owners, has been continued. The church notes and

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extracts from parochial registers are, for the most part, now published for the first time.

“To this volume is annexed a general appendix, in which are contained such additions to the account of each parish as have been procured since the publication of the former volumes. All changes in existing circumstances, as far as they have come to the author’s knowledge, are noted; all errors, likewise, which have been discovered or pointed out, are corrected, either in the appendix, or in a general table of *errata*, at the end of the volume.”

CONTENTS.

Account of Chipping Barnet,—East Barnet,—Elstree,—Theobalds,—Totteridge,—Waltham Cross,—Barking,—Chigwell,—Chingford,—Eastham,—Little Ilford,—Leyton,—Romford,—Walthamstow,—Wansted,—Westham,—Woodford,—Beckenham,—Bromley,—Charlton,—Chislehurst,—Deptford, St. Nicholas,—Deptford, St. Paul’s,—Eltham,—Foot’s Cray,—Greenwich,—Hayes,—Lee,—Lewisham,—Plumstead,—East Wickham,—West Wickham,—Woolwich.—Present state of population in the parishes abovementioned.—General view of the former and present state of market gardens, and of the quantity of land now occupied for that purpose, within

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within twelve miles of London.—*General appendix* of additions and corrections to the former volumes.—*Index* of arms.—*Index* of names.—*General index* to the volume.

PLATES.

1. Title-page, with a vignette view of Greenwich.—2. Map of those parishes in the counties of Essex and Kent, which lie within twelve miles of London.—3. Fac simile of Hodelred's charter to Barking Abbey.—4. Seal of Barking Abbey, and an ancient fibula, found in the ruins.—5. Ground plan of Barking Abbey.—6. Chapel of the Holy Rood at Barking.—7. East-bury House.—8. Mark's House.—9. Portrait of Bishop Warner.—10. Charlton House.—11. Remains of Eltham Palace.—12. Hall of Eltham Palace.—13. West Wickham Court.

EXTRACTS.

EAST BARNET. — REMARKABLE STORY OF A CANADA GOOSE.

"LITTLE Grove was the seat of the late Mr. Justice Willes, who purchased it of Fane William Sharpe, Esq. Mr. Sharpe's father had, at this place, a Canada goose, which formed an extraordinary affection for a house dog. The story is extremely well attested, and furnishes a very curious anecdote in natural history. It was drawn up by Mr. F. W. Sharpe, and inserted in his copy of Willoughby's Ornithology:

'The following account of a Canada goose is so extraordinary that I am aware it would with difficulty gain credit, was not a whole parish able to vouch for the truth of it. The Canada geese are not fond of a poultry yard, but are rather of a rambling disposition: one of these birds, however, was observed to attach itself in the strongest and most affectionate manner to the house dog, would never quit the kennel, except for the purpose of feeding, when it would return again immediately. It always sat by the dog, but never presumed to go into the kennel, except in rainy weather. Whenever the dog barked, the goose would cackle and run at the person she supposed the dog

barked at, and try to bite him by the heels. Sometimes she would attempt to feed with the dog; but this the dog, who treated his faithful companion rather with indifference, would not suffer.

"This bird would not go to roost with the others at night, unless driven by main force; and when in the morning she was turned into the field, she would never stir from the yard gate, but sit there the whole day, in sight of the dog. At last, orders were given that she should be no longer molested, but suffered to accompany the dog as she liked: being thus left to herself, she ran about the yard with him all night; and what is particularly extraordinary, and can be attested by the whole parish, whenever the dog went out of the yard, and ran into the village, the goose always accompanied him, contriving to keep up with him by the assistance of her wings, and in this way of running and flying, followed him all over the parish.

"This extraordinary affection of the goose towards the dog, which continued till his death, two years after it was first observed, is supposed to have originated from his having accidentally saved her from a fox in the very moment of distress. While the dog was ill, the goose never quitted him day nor night, not even to feed; and it was apprehended that she would have been starved to death, had not orders been given for a pan of corn to be set every day close to the kennel. At this time the goose generally sat in the kennel, and would not suffer any one to approach it, except the person who brought the dog's or her own food.—The end of this faithful bird was melancholy; for when the dog died, she would still keep possession of the kennel, and a new house dog being introduced, which, in size and colour, resembled that lately lost, the poor goose was unhappily deceived, and going into the kennel, as usual, the new inhabitant seized her by the throat, and killed her.

"A similar affection was observed between a cat and a pigeon, some years ago, at the house of the late Robert James, Esq. of Putney, with this difference, that it appeared to be reciprocal. What rendered it more extraordinary was, that they were both found one day on the wall of the garden, and both became domesticated

at Mr. James's, where they continued to be inseparable companions."

P. 11.

EAST BARNET. — SIR ALEXANDER CUMING.

"SIR Alexander Comyns, Bart. pensioner in the Charter House, buried Aug. 28, 1775." He was son of Alexander Cuming, of Coulter, created a baronet in 1695. It appears by his journal (in the possession of Isaac Reed, Esq. of Staples Inn) that he was bred to the law of Scotland, but was induced to quit that profession in consequence of a pension of 300*l.* per annum being assigned him by government, either, as he intimates, for services done by his family or expected from himself. This pension was withdrawn in 1721, at the instance, as he suggests, of Sir Robert Walpole, who had conceived a pique against his father, for opposing him in Parliament. It is more probable, that he was found too visionary a schemer to fulfil what was expected from him. In 1729 he was induced, by a dream of Lady Cuming's, to undertake a voyage to America, for the purpose of visiting the Cherokee nations. He left England on the 13th of September, and arrived at Charles Town on the 5th of December. On the 11th of March following, he set out for the Indians' country, and on the 3d of April, 1730, he was crowned commander and chief ruler of the Cherokee nations, in a general meeting of chiefs at Nequisee, among the mountains: he returned to Charles Town on the 13th of April, with six Indian chiefs, and on the 5th of June arrived at Dover; on the 18th he presented the chiefs to George II. at Windsor, where he laid his crown at his Majesty's feet; the chiefs also did homage, laying four scalps at the King's feet, to shew that they were an over-match for their enemies, and five eagle's tails, as emblems of victory. These circumstances are confirmed by the newspapers of that time, which are full of the proceedings of the Cherokees whilst in England, and speak of them as brought over by Sir Alexander Cuming. Their portraits were engraved on a single sheet. Sir Alexander says, in his journal, that whilst he was in America, in 1729, he found such injudicious notions of liberty prevail, as were inconsistent

with any kind of government, particularly with their dependance on the British nation. This suggested to him the idea of establishing banks in each of the provinces dependant on the British exchequer, and accountable to the British Parliament, as the only means of securing the dependency of the colonies. But it was not till 1748 (as it appears) that he laid his plans before the minister, who treated him as a visionary enthusiast, which his journal, indeed, most clearly indicates him to have been. He connected this scheme with the restoration of the Jews, for which he supposed the time appointed to be arrived, and that he himself was alluded to in various passages of scripture as their deliverer. He was not, like a late enthusiast, to conduct them to the Holy Land, but proposed to take them to the Cherokee mountains: wild as his projects were, some of the most learned Jews (among whom was Isaac Netto, formerly grand rabbi of the Portuguese synagogue) seem to have given him several patient hearings upon the subject. When the minister refused to listen to his schemes, he proposed to open a subscription himself for 500,000*l.* to establish provincial banks in America, and to settle 300,000 Jewish families among the Cherokee mountains. From one wild project he proceeded to another, and being already desperately involved in debt, he turned his thoughts to alchemy, and began to try experiments on the transmutation of metal. He was supported principally by the contributions of his friends, till at length, in 1766, Archbishop Secker appointed him one of the pensioners of the Charter House, where he died at a very advanced age." P. 20.

ROMFORD. — SIR ANTHONY COKE.
"ON the east wall, (in Romford chapel) near Sir Anthony Coke's monument, is a tablet with the following inscription:

'An epitaph upon the death of the Right Worshipful Sir Anthony Coke, knight, who died the 11th day of June, 1576.

'You learned men, and such as learning love,

'Vouchsafe to read this rude unlearned verse;

For stones are doombe, and yet, for manne's behove,

M 2

God

God lends them tongues sometymes
for to rehearse
Such wordes of worthe as worthiest
wittes may pearle;
Yea stones (oftymes) when bloode and
bones be rott,
Do blafe the brute which ells mighte
be forgott:
And in that heape of carved stones
dothe lye
A worthy knighte, whose life, in
learning ledd,
Did make his name to mounte above
the skie.
With sacred skill unto a king he
redd,
Whose towarde youthe his famouse
praises spredde;
And he therefore to courtly life was
called,
Who more desyred in study to be
stalled.
Philosophy had taughte his learned
mynde
To stand content with contrye quyet
lyfe;
Wherein he dwelt as one that was
aifynde
To garde the same from sundry
storms of styfe:
And but when persecuting rage was
ryfe,
His helping hand did never fail to
stay
His contrye's staffe, but held it up
alway.
No highe advance, nor office of avayle,
Could tempte his thoughtes to row
beyond his reach;
By broont of booke he only did as-
fayle
The forte of fame whereto he made
his breache.
With tyre of trewth, which God's
goode word dothe teache,
The wreath he woone was dewe for
his degree;
He neyther rose by ryche rewarde nor
fee.
And yet although he bare his sayles
so lowe,
The gales of grace did spread his
coursse to faste,
That in his lyfe he did righte well
bestowe
His children, all before their pryme
was paste,
And linckte them so as they be lyke
to laste.
What should I say, but only this in
summe—

Beatus hic qui timet dominum?

That only skill, that learninge beares
the belle,
And of that skill I thoughte (poor
stone) to treat;
That such as lyke to use their learn-
inge well
Mighte reade theis lynes, and there-
with oft repeate,
Howe here on earthe his gyfte from
God is great,
Which can employ his learninge to
the best:
So did this knighte whiche here with
me dothe reffe."

Note, p. 195.

BECKENHAM. — THE GYPSIES.
"MARGARET Finch, buried
Oct. 24, 1740." This remarkable
person lived to the age of 109 years.
She was one of the people called gyp-
sies, and had the title of their queen.
After travelling over various parts of
the kingdom, during the greater part
of a century, she settled at Norwood,
whither her great age, and the fame
of her fortune-telling, attracted nu-
merous visitors. From a habit of sit-
ting on the ground, with her chin
resting upon her knees, the sinews at
length became so contracted that she
could not rise from that posture: af-
ter her death, they were obliged to
enclose her body in a deep square
box. Her funeral was attended by
two mourning coaches; a sermon was
preached upon the occasion, and a
great concourse of people attended
the ceremony. There is an engraved
portrait of Margaret Finch, from a
drawing made in 1739. Her picture
adorns the sign-post of a house of pub-
lic entertainment in Norwood, called
the Gypsy House. In an adjoining
cottage lives an old woman, grand-
daughter of *Queen* Margaret, who in-
herits her title. She is niece of *Queen*
Bridget, who was buried at Dulwich
in 1768. Her rank seems to be merely
titular; I do not find that the gypsies
pay her any particular respect; or
that she differs in any other respect
than that of being a householder, from
the rest of her tribe. A few leading
facts relating to this extraordinary race
of people, who are scattered over
most parts of Europe, Asia, and Amer-
ica, will, it is presumed, not be un-
acceptable in this place to my readers.
The gypsies are called, on most parts
of the continent, *cingari*, or *zingari*;
the Spaniards call them *gitanos*. It is

not

not certain when they first appeared in Europe; but mention is made of them in Hungary and Germany so early as the year 1417. Within ten years afterwards, we hear of them in France, Switzerland, and Italy. The date of their arrival in England is more uncertain; it is most probable, that it was not till near a century afterwards. In the year 1530, they are thus spoken of in the penal statutes: 'Forasmuch as before this time divers and many outlandish people, calling themselves Egyptians, using no craft nor feat of merchandize, have come into this realm, and gone from shire to shire, and place to place, in great company, and used great subtil and crafty means to deceive the people; bearing them in hand that they, by palmistry, could tell men's and women's fortunes; and so, many times, by craft and subtilty, have deceived the people of their money; and also have committed many heinous felonies and robberies, to the great hurt and deceit of the people they have come among,' &c. This is the preamble to an act, by which the gypsies were ordered to quit the realm under heavy penalties. Two subsequent acts, passed in 1555 and 1563, made it death for them to remain in the kingdom; and it remains on record, that thirteen were executed under these acts, at the assizes for the county of Suffolk, a few years before the restoration. It was not till about the year 1783 that they were repealed. The gypsies were expelled in France in 1560, and in Spain in 1591; but it does not appear that they have been extirpated in any country. Their collective numbers, in every quarter of the globe, have been calculated at 7 or 800,000. They are most numerous in Asia, and in the northern parts of Europe. Various have been the opinions relating to their origin. That they came from Egypt has been the most prevalent: this opinion (which has procured them here the name of gypsies, and in Spain that of *gitanos*) arose from some of the first who arrived in Europe, pretending that they came from that country; which they did, perhaps, to heighten their reputation for skill in palmistry and the occult sciences. It is now, I believe, pretty generally agreed, that they came originally from Hindostan; since their language so far coincides with

the Hindostanic, that even now, after a lapse of more than three centuries, during which they have been dispersed in various foreign countries, nearly one-half of their words are precisely those of Hindostan; and scarcely any variation is to be found in vocabularies procured from the gypsies in Turkey, Hungary, Germany, and those in England. Their manners, for the most part, coincide, as well as their language, in every quarter of the globe where they are found; being the same idle, wandering set of beings, and seldom possessing any ostensible mode of livelihood, except that of fortune-telling. Their religion is always that of the country in which they reside; and though they are no great frequenters either of mosques or churches, they generally conform to rites and ceremonies as they find them established. Upon the whole, we may certainly, as Grellman says, regard the gypsies as a singular phenomenon in Europe: for the space of between three and four hundred years, they have gone wandering about like pilgrims and strangers, yet neither time nor example has made in them any alteration; they remain ever, and every where, what their fathers were; Africa makes them no blacker, nor does Europe make them whiter." P. 301.

ELTHAM. — THE ANCIENT OFFICE OF A MIDWIFE.

"EXTRACTS from the form of a midwife's oath in Bishop Bonner's register: 'Ye shall nother cause ne suffer any woman to nayme or put other father to the chylde but only hym that ys the verey father in dede thereof.—Item, Ye shall not suffice any woman to pretend, sayne, or surmyse herself to be delyvered of chylde, which is not in dede, nother to name any other woman's chylde for her owne.—Item, Ye shall not suffice any chylde to be murdered or maymed, or otherwise hurtyde, as nygh as ye may.—Item, Ye shall not in anywyse use or exercise anye manner of wycheecraft, charmes, forcerye, invocations, or other prayers than may stand with Godde's lawes and the kynge's!—Item, Ye shall have perfectly the woordes appoynted for baptyisme of chyl dren, and use noone other but the same that ys to say: 'I cry-

* crysteyn thee, N. &c.—Item, when
 * of necessitie ye shall chrystyn any
 * chylde, ye shall use pure and cleane
 * water, nother mixte with rose wa-
 * ter, damaske water, or otherwise
 * altered or confectioned.—Item, That
 * ye shall not ynfors any woman, by
 * paynes or any other ungodly wayes
 * or meanes, to give you more or
 * greater reward for bryngyng her a
 * bedde than she would otherwise doo.
 * —Item, Ye shall never consent nor
 * agree that any woman be delivered
 * secretly, but in the presence of two
 * or three honest women, and that
 * there be two or three lyghtes, if
 * she do travell by nyght.—Item, If
 * eny chylde be dead borne, ye shall
 * see yt buried in such secrete place as
 * nother hogge, nor dogge, nor any
 * other beast, may come to yt; and
 * ye shall not suffer eny such chylde
 * to be cast into the jaks, or yn eny
 * other inconvenient or unhonest
 * place. All midwives were to be li-
 * censed and sworn by the Bishop of
 * Westminster. Regist. London. Bon-
 * ner, f. 253, b." P. 409.

GREENWICH.—THE ROYAL OBSER- VATORY.

—“SOME years after the restoration, King Charles II. (anno 1675) pulled down the old tower, and founded on its site a royal observatory. The foundation owed its origin to the following circumstance: Monsieur de St. Pierre, a Frenchman, who came to London in 1675, having demanded a reward from King Charles II. for his discovery of a method of finding the longitude by the moon's distance from a star, a commission was appointed to examine into his pretensions. Mr. Flamsteed, who was appointed one of the commissioners, furnished St. Pierre with certain data of observation by which to calculate the longitude of a given place. This he was unable to do; but excused himself, by asserting, that the data were false; Mr. Flamsteed contended that they were true, but allowed that nothing certain could be deduced from them, for want of more exact tables of the moon, and more correct places of the fixed stars, than Tycho's observations, made with plain sight, afforded. This being made known to the king, he declared, that his pilots and sailors should not want such an assistance: he resolved, therefore, to found an ob-

servatory, for the purpose of ascer-
 taining the motions of the moon, and
 the places of the fixed stars, as a
 means of discovering that great *defi-*
deratum, the longitude at sea; and
 Flamsteed, who was recommended to
 his majesty by Sir Jonas Moor, was
 appointed Astronomer Royal. Seve-
 ral places were talked of for the site
 of the observatory, as Hyde Park,
 the Polemical College at Chelsea
 (now the Hospital) &c. Mr. Flam-
 steed went to see Chelsea College, and
 approved of it; but Sir Christopher
 Wren having recommended Green-
 wich Castle, that situation was pre-
 ferred. The king allowed 500*l.* in
 money, towards the building; bricks
 from Tilbury Fort, where there was a
 spare stock, and materials from the
 castle; which was pulled down; pro-
 mising to grant any thing farther that
 should be necessary. The foundation
 was laid August 10, 1675, and in the
 month of August, the next year,
 Flamsteed was put in possession of the
 Observatory, which, from him, has
 acquired the name of Flamsteed-
 house. In September he began to
 make observations with a sextant of
 six feet radius, contrived by him-
 self, and such other instruments as
 were then in use. He resided there
 many years, doing ample justice to
 the royal choice; and shewing him-
 self so eminently qualified for his of-
 fice that, as has very justly been ob-
 served, he seemed born for it. Mean-
 while he was walking in an almost un-
 trodden path, being one of the first
 who made use of telescopic sight: and
 it was not till 1689 that he had the ad-
 vantage of a mural quadrant; and
 even then it was not such as is now in
 use, but one contrived and divided
 partly by himself, without any help
 but the strength of his own genius.
 Flamsteed died at Greenwich, De-
 cember 31, 1719; when he was suc-
 ceeded by Dr. Halley, who was an
 astronomer also of great eminence.
 Finding, upon his appointment, the
 Observatory bare both of instruments
 and furniture, he began immediately
 to furnish it anew, and to fix a transit
 instrument. A mural quadrant, of
 eight feet radius, constructed under
 the direction of Graham, was put up
 at the public expence in 1725. Dr.
 Halley's observations were principally
 directed to the motions of the moon:
 he died at the Observatory in 1742,
 aged

aged 85, and was buried at Lee, near Greenwich, being succeeded as Astronomer Royal by Dr. Bradley, whose discoveries, already before the public, have justly ranked him among the first astronomers of the present age: his observations, as yet, to the great detriment of science, unpublished, will, whenever they shall be brought forward, afford farther proofs of his skill and accuracy. To enter into any detail of the circumstances by which the publication has been so long retarded would be foreign to the nature of this work; but my relation to Dr. Bradley will, perhaps, be regarded as an excuse (when treating of the Royal Observatory) for saying a few words in reply to a charge (made by a very ingenious gentleman, who, I doubt not, has been misinformed upon the subject) which censures the representatives of the late Astronomer Royal as regardless of his fame, and as having done an injustice to the public, by withholding his observations. After Dr. Bradley's decease, the guardians of his only daughter, then a minor, thinking that she had a right to any profits which might accrue from her father's labours, took possession of the MSS. A suit being instituted against them in his majesty's name, for the recovery of these papers, as the property of the public, they were advised, by eminent counsel, not to abandon their claim; but in the year 1777, the Rev. Samuel Peach having married Dr. Bradley's daughter, and sole heir, and being in consequence possessed of the right which she might have in her father's MS. observations, threw himself, the suit being then undetermined, upon the generosity of government, and presented them to Lord North, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, being at that time Chancellor also of the University of Oxford, gave them to that learned body, with a view to their immediate publication. The circumstances which have since delayed their appearance, all who either wish well to the cause of science, or feel interested in Dr. Bradley's fame, must join in lamenting. In the year 1750 some very valuable additions were made to the instruments at the Observatory; a new mural brass quadrant, of eight feet radius, a transit instrument, of eight feet length, and a moveable quadrant, of forty inches radius, by Bird, an

astronomical clock, by Shelton, a Newtonian reflecting telescope, of six feet, focal length, by Short, &c. Dr. Bradley died on the 13th of July, 1762, at the house of his wife's brother, Samuel Peach, Esq. at Chalford, in Gloucestershire, and was buried in the church-yard of Minchinhampton in that county. His immediate successor at Greenwich was Nathaniel Bliss, M.A. who died in 1764; when he was succeeded by the present Astronomer Royal, Nevil Maskelyne, D.D. who fills that situation with great ability: since his appointment the Observatory has been furnished with an excellent achromatic telescope of 46 inches focal length, with a treble object-glass, together with a divided achromatic object-glass micrometer, by Dollond; and the whole apparatus has been much improved by Dollond, Nairne, and Arnold. In 1767 his majesty issued an order that the observations made by the Astronomer Royal at Greenwich should be published annually, under the inspection of the Royal Society. The Observatory undergoes a visitation once a year from the Society." P. 455.

GREENWICH. — EXTRAORDINARY BIRTH.

"FRANCIS North, son of Samuel North, (being born without arms, his hands growing out of his shoulders) baptized July 4, 1619."

Extract from the Parish Register.

"Several instances of such births have occurred, and the wonderful acquirements of persons thus maimed by nature, have often been the subject of public astonishment, and proved a source of gain to themselves or their relations: Giraldus Cambrensis speaks of a young woman born without arms, whom he saw at Chester, in the reign of Henry the Second. He mentions her working very dexterously with her needle. (Itin. Cambren. lib. ii. c. 11.) Stow gives an account of a Dutchman born without arms, who, in 1581, exhibited surprising feats of activity in London, such as flourishing a rapier, shooting an arrow near a mark, &c. (Annals, 4to. p. 1168.) Bulwer, in his Artificial Changeling, (p. 302) speaks of John Simons, a native of Berkshire, born without arms or hands, who could write with his mouth, thread a needle, tie a knot, shuffle, cut, and deal

deal a pack of cards, &c. He was shown in public 1653. I have a hand-bill of John Sear, a Spaniard, born without arms, shown in London, in King William's reign, who professes that he can comb and shave himself, fill a glass, thread a needle, embroider, write six sorts of hands, and play on several instruments of music.—Matthew Buchinger, a German, born without arms or legs, who was in England the beginning of this century, wrote a good hand (many specimens of which are extant) and performed several wonderful feats. He died in 1722, aged 48. Thomas Pinnington, a native of Liverpool, born without legs or arms, performed much the same feats as Sear, in 1744, and several years ensuing; since which a Miss Hawtin, from Coventry, born without arms, and others whose names have not been mentioned, have exhibited themselves at Bartholomew fair and other places. Thomas Inglefield, born without arms or legs, at Hook, in Hampshire, (anno 1769) died a few years ago in London. He was not publicly shown, but got his bread by writing and drawing. There are two portraits of him, one of which was etched by himself. There is now living a farmer, at Ditcheat, in Somersetshire, born without arms, William Kingston, of whom frequent mention has been made in the public papers: he surpasses, according to accounts which seem very well attested, all that have been yet spoken of: he transacts all the business of his farm, can milk his cows, make his hay, catch his horse, bridle and saddle it, dress and undress himself, comb and shave, write out his bills, &c. It is said, too, that he is a good boxer, and has been victorious in a pitched battle. He was married a few years ago."

Note, p. 473.

PRESENT STATE OF POPULATION
IN THE PARISHES TREATED OF IN
THIS VOLUME.

"THE inhabitants having been numbered in the populous parishes of Barking and Westham, (which includes Stratford) the average appears to be about five and a half to a house; at which proportion the inhabitants of the other parishes and hamlets are calculated.

	No. of Houses.	No. of Inhab.
Chipping Barnet	220	1210
East Barnet	60	330
Elstree	50	275
Totteridge	58	319
Waltham Cross	100	550
Barking	752	4123
Chigwell	210	1155
Chingford	100	550
Eastham	150	824
Little Ilford	15	82
Leyton	380	2090
Romford	450	2475
Walthamstow	386	2123
Wansted	150	825
Westham	1057	5806
Woodford	250	1375
Beckenham	140	770
Bromley	357	1903
Charlton	95	532
Chislehurst	196	1078
Deptford, St. Nicholas	1200	6600
Deptford, St. Paul	2400	13200
Eltham	240	1320
Foot's Cray	23	126
Greenwich	1850	9250
Hayes	62	341
Lee	50	275
Lewisham	530	2915
Plumstead	120	660
East Wickham	34	187
West Wickham	70	385
Woolwich	1200	6600
	12955	70305

"The population of the whole district of 12 miles round London is thus calculated:

Houses.	In SURREY,	Inhab.
1815 numbered, and found to contain	-	11314
16246 calculated at 6 to a house	-	97476
	In MIDDLESEX,	
2339 numbered, and found to contain	-	12,995
37050 calculated at 5 and a half to a house	-	203834
	In HERTFORDSHIRE, ESSEX, and KENT,	
1809 numbered, and found to contain	-	9929
11140 calculated at 5 and a half to a house	-	60376
	70405	395924

XXV. *A Treatise on the Yellow Fever*, as it appeared in the Island of Dominica in the Years 1793, 4, 5, 6. To which are added, Observations on the Bilious Remittent Fever, on Intermittents, Dysentery, and some other West-India Diseases; also the Chemical Analysis and Medical Properties of the Hot Mineral Waters in the same Island. By JAMES CLARK, M. D. F. R. S. E. and Fellow of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh. 8vo. 3s. 6d. boards, pp. 168. Murray and Higbly.

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EXTRACTS.

HISTORY OF THE YELLOW FEVER IN THE ISLAND OF DOMINICA.

“BY the prodigious influx of emigrants from the island of Martinique to the town of Roseau in this island, about the 10th of June, 1793, the streets and houses were very much crowded. The number of people who arrived here in the course of three days, to avoid the cruelty and persecution of their countrymen, could not be ascertained exactly, but it was estimated at between three and four thousand. These people were brought over in small vessels, exposed to the weather, and in want of almost every necessary of life. They were not sick on their arrival, and this fever had not made its appearance in Martinique when they left it, as many of the most respectable amongst them declared to me.

In a few days after their arrival, viz. the 15th of June, this fever first broke out, and the first victim to it was an English sea-faring man, aged about forty, who had only been a

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fortnight on the island, and had never before been in the West Indies.—Some days after, many of the sailors on board the ships in the road were attacked, and then the unfortunate emigrants were the next sufferers. From the first of July to the first of October it was computed that 800 emigrants, including their servants and slaves, were cut off by this fever; and about 200 English, including new comers, sailors, soldiers, and negroes, also fell victims to it in the same space of time. Few new comers escaped an attack, and very few of these recovered. It spared neither age nor sex among the Europeans and emigrants who arrived; and not only the people of colour from the other islands, but the new negroes who had been lately imported from the coast of Africa, were all attacked with it. I knew a lot of twenty-four fine healthy new negroes all seized with this fever about the same time, one third of whom died in the course of the disease. The negroes who had been long in the town, or on the island, escaped; I only recollect one exception, which was in a negro who had undergone very great fatigue, and had been much exposed to the heat of the sun during a long journey.

Many emigrants fled from this island; but, alas! it was to fall a sacrifice to the same disease, that now prevailed in every island. It appeared a few weeks earlier in Grenada and St. Vincents than it did in this, as we heard afterwards; and to the former it was supposed to have been brought by a Guinea ship with negroes from the island of Bulam, on the coast of Africa, and was therefore called the Bulam fever. It was a few weeks later before it reached Antigua and the rest of the Leeward Islands; but all partook of its ravages during the autumnal months, and even till the months of December and January following.

During these months it also raged in Philadelphia, where, in the space of three months only, 4000 citizens were cut off by it. It broke out about the same time at Jamaica, and St. Domingo, at the latter of which islands the contagion was supposed to have been brought to the town of Philadelphia.

This fever became less violent here in the month of October, and about

the beginning of November it ceased altogether, which was supposed to proceed from the comparative coolness of the weather; but the arrival of some American vessels about six weeks after, convinced us that this short respite was more owing to the want of proper subjects for the vitiated atmosphere to act upon, than to the change of its temperature; for in a short time all on board, who had not been in the West Indies before, were seized with it, and although the mortality amongst them was not so great as it had been, yet many died. This happened in December 1793, and in January and February 1794. From this time till the month of July few cases occurred, and most of these recovered, and even in the following autumnal months the mortality was not near so great as in the former year.

After the 10th October, 1794, when Berville Camp, in Guadaloupe, surrendered, the emigration from that island commenced, and in a few weeks the town of Roseau was nearly as much crowded as it had been in June, 1793. This fever did not appear among these people until the 10th of November, and although many of them died, it was by no means so fatal as before, nor did it last more than two months.

From the middle of January till July, 1795, it disappeared; and even during this autumn only a few sailors, from irregularity of living, were attacked, and two cases only occurred in November: since which time, to the 12th of June, 1796, when I left the island, not a single case of this disease had occurred. The autumnal season, however, was then to be dreaded.

I find from my correspondents that this fever has followed nearly the same course in all the Leeward Islands, only that it has been rather more violent, and continued longer in this, owing perhaps to the town being so much crowded by the frequent emigrations of the French from the islands that were situated near to us." Chap. 1.

THE METHOD OF PREVENTION.

"WHEN the disease was become frequent, and raged with violence, many new comers from Europe were attacked with it in eight or nine days after their arrival; some were seized a fort-

fortnight after; of these I knew three young men from thirteen to fifteen years of age, who arrived the same day on the island, and were attacked that day fortnight all about the same hour, one of whom died the fifth day, and the other two recovered; but of these I only attended one, who was cured by mercury. Many were not seized till after a month or six weeks residence; and I remember one instance of a person dying of this disease after he had been nine months in the West-Indies, and had visited other islands. But in general the attack upon new comers was during the first month or six weeks after their arrival. Officers of the navy and army were rarely attacked during the severe fatigues of a campaign, and even when exposed to the violent heat of the sun; but in a few weeks after they were relieved from it, and repose succeeded to excessive exertion and anxiety of mind, very few escaped an attack. Emigrants who had endured much fatigue in their flight, had lived on poor nourishment, had bad lodgings and little sleep, and who had been harassed by the influence of fear, grief, and excessive heat, all of which are powerful predisposing causes, were attacked almost to a certainty in a week or ten days after. When this fever prevails, I found one bleeding necessary for new comers of a sanguinary temperament and a robust make, and a cooling purgative the next day; and ordered them to live chiefly on a vegetable diet and fruits, and to avoid the heat of the sun as much as possible, and to take some cooling laxative medicine frequently during the first month or six weeks. But lately my chief dependance was on mercury: a purge of calomel and jalap was first given, and frequently repeated, or a few grains of calomel were given once or twice a day till the gums were affected, and a purgative afterwards; and soon after, this course was renewed without confining the patient, and after this some bark was generally ordered every day for a week or more. Few could be prevailed upon to continue the mercurial course long enough, and fewer still to renew it, but such as did were not attacked. On the arrival of Europeans, a few calomel purges in the course of the first ten days, with a vegetable diet, and a moderate use of wine,

together with bark for several days after, and the renewal of the calomel purges and bark from time to time, during the first two or three months residence, was the most common method employed to prevent an attack, and it was generally successful. It is worthy of remarking, however, that a strong dose of calomel was commonly given upon the least indisposition or appearance of an attack, and bark in infusion, or otherwise, taken for some days after. The officers of his Majesty's navy and army who have leisure, and can be prevailed upon, on their arrival, to undergo one or two gentle courses of mercury, taking a few laxative medicines after, confining themselves to the moderate use of wine, and living chiefly on vegetables and fruits for the first two months, may rely almost to a certainty on escaping this fever. But if the nature of the service requires their exertions immediately, which has generally been the case since this fever first broke out, a few brisk calomel purges as soon as possible after their arrival, and bark at intervals during the service they may be upon, will generally secure them against an attack. But as soon as the service is over, they ought then to be most attentive to prevent an attack, and not to neglect, if possible, taking calomel for several days, and bark afterwards. The same plan ought to be followed in regard to the sailors and troops on these islands, but this must be attended with much difficulty, and I shall not presume to advise the medical gentlemen of the navy and army on this head. Their own experience has, no doubt, pointed out to them the readiest and safest mode of administering medicines, and also the best method of treatment; my intention here being only to recommend, in the strongest manner, the liberal use of mercury when an opportunity offers, both as a preservative against, and an effectual remedy for this fever; and in the former case to fortify the constitution by the plentiful exhibition of bark, continued for some time, especially after a hard campaign, or great fatigue and exposure to the excessive heat of the sun. The emigrants could not bear much purging; one dose of calomel and rhubarb was sufficient for them, and bark afterwards, renewing the purgative occasionally. This method

method secured all against an attack, who were under our care on this island. Some new comers who escaped this fever by the means abovementioned, had some months afterwards an attack of the remittent bilious fever, or of an intermittent, neither of which are dangerous diseases when attended to at the beginning, being considered here as only a seasoning to the climate." *Chap. 2.*

XXVI. The History of Greece.

By WILLIAM MITFORD, Esq.
vpl. 3. 4to. 11. 1s. boards, pp.
539. *Cadell and Davies.*

GENERAL CONTENTS.

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Chap. 23. Transactions of the Greeks in Asia and Thrace, from the conclusion of the Peloponnesian war, in which Persia was the ally of Lacedæmon, to the renewal of war between Lacedæmon and Persia.

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Chap. 27. Affairs of Greece from the elevation of Thebes by the battle of Leuctra, to the failure of the attempt to extend the Theban supremacy over Greece, through support from Persia.

Chap. 28. Affairs of Greece from the failure of the attempt to establish the supremacy of Thebes over the Grecian republics, through the support of Persia, till the depression together of the aristocratical and democratical interests, and the dissolution of the ancient system of Grecian confederacy through the event of the battle of Mantinea.

* * * The preceding volumes of the work being without the line of our observation, we have simply stated the general contents of this, without describing the author's plan and arrangements, or detailing in narrative the subdivisions of each chapter. A very ample table of contents is prefixed to the volume.

EXTRACTS.

ENORMITIES OF THE COUNCIL OF THIRTY AT ATHENS.

"SUCH were the circumstances in which the council of Thirty entered, with absolute authority, upon the administration of the affairs of Athens. Whether by appointment of the Lacedæmonians, or by election of the council itself, Critias presided; a man by every advantage of birth, fortune, connection, education, and talents, pointed out for the arduous situation. His paternal great grandfather was brother of the great lawgiver Solon; and, what should have been a more solid advantage, he had been himself a diligent hearer of Socrates. But the Athenian democracy denying ease and security, not only incited ambition and avarice, but it incited the pride of nobility and wealth.

Xenophon describes Critias, whom he knew well as his fellow disciple, vain of his illustrious birth and large inheritance, elated with the early possession of power and influence with the court and adulation ensuing, and then soured by a banishment which he had suffered from a decree of the people. Henceforward Critias conceived a vehement aversion to the popular cause, and his pride and ambition became stimulated by indignation and revenge.

"But among the members of this council, the man most distinguished in high office and in party measures, was Theramenes, son of Agnon, whom we have already seen a leader in one revolution which abolished, and in another which restored, the sovereignty of the popular assembly. He engaged now in this third revolution, under the patronage of Lacedæmon, with a disposition and views widely differing from those of Critias. His family, though noble, had been popular. His father, Agnon, founder of Amphipolis, had been a distinguished favourite of the people; and however Theramenes himself might, with all reasonable men, dislike the sovereignty of the multitude, yet possessing an inherited family interest among the people, and talents to cultivate it, he loved popularity. In reforming the government, therefore, it was not his purpose to oppress the people. He seems rather to have proposed to restore, under sanction of the stronger means now possessed by the Thirty, that mixed government which, upon the overthrow of the four hundred, he had framed, but could not support, and which we find so highly commended, but so little explained, by Thucydides.

The scheme of Critias, not altogether new in Greece, was, however, such as had not been executed, nor perhaps attempted, upon so extensive a scale. The habit of having all laborious offices performed by slaves, gave to conceive that the existence of the lower order of freemen might be dispensed with, and made that possible, and even obvious in Greece, which in modern Europe could neither be executed, nor scarcely be imagined. Critias would allow no mixture of popular folly and insolence in power: he would remove as far as possible the danger of having the de-

mocratical law of treason restored, and put in execution against himself. He would abandon all hope of the glory of presiding over a powerful independent state, to have ease and assurance in a subordinate command. He proposed, therefore, under the protecting authority of Lacedæmon, to be lord of Athens; he would make the city and its whole territory the private property of himself and a few associates, allowing no more of the Athenian people to remain within the country, than with Lacedæmonian assistance might be held in complete subervieney.

"With these extravagant and nefarious views, which it could not be prudent immediately to declare, Critias in the outset courted Theramenes, and there was, for a short time, the appearance of perfect harmony between them. Soon, however, differences arose, but still Critias maintained a show of deference for his colleague. Meanwhile, amongst the rest of the Thirty he made his party secure. No eminence of character there moved his envy; no superior talents excited his apprehension; no firmness of principle thwarted his purposes. Concert then being established among them, the abilities, and, yet more, the popularity of Theramenes became suspicious to all. For security against their effects, it was resolved to solicit an armed force from Lacedæmon. Theramenes, not yet aware that he was himself the object, in vain remonstrated; the resolution passed, and Æschines and Aristoteles, two of the Thirty, were deputed to Sparta, authorised to engage for pay from the Athenian treasury for the troops desired. A force for holding Athens in obedience, and to be paid for doing so, was not likely to be denied. A body of Lacedæmonians was sent, and Callibius, their commander, with the title of Harmost, (regulator,) which the Lacedæmonians affected for those to whom they committed really the command, as governors, of Grecian cities, took his residence in the citadel of Athens, with the troops as its garrison.

"Confident now of means to overbear opposition, Critias no longer kept measures with any, whether of the democratic or oligarchal interest, whom he suspected of inclination, with power to thwart his designs: but

but he began to consider some of the oligarchal party, whom it was in the general policy of Lacedæmon to raise to power, as more dangerous opponents than any in the democratical interest, now sufficiently depressed. From the first arrival of the Lacedæmonians, he was sedulous in attention to the harmost; and by the show of much deference, obtained the effectual command of him. Under the pretence, and perhaps in the belief, that the interest of Lacedæmon required, Callibius issued orders, as Critias instigated, and the Lacedæmonian soldiers were employed to apprehend whom the Thirty denounced. Prosecution was no longer confined to sycophants and men notoriously turbulent and infamous, but extended to characters the most irreproachable. Some forms of legal process were observed, and those of the old constitution were mostly retained; but whomsoever the Thirty accused, the obsequious council never failed to condemn, and deliver to the executioner.

"Such proceedings excited astonishment with alarm among all ranks; what could be the motive, and where the end of them, and what the form of government at length to be established, were the anxious subjects of general wonder and inquiry. Theramenes himself, surprised as dissatisfied, while Critias yet maintained a decent exterior towards him, remonstrated among his colleagues on the impolicy of their measures: 'Without some party among the people,' he said, 'no oligarchy could stand; and alarm and offence were now extended to all parties.' The admonition was taken, but not as Theramenes intended. Nothing the Thirty so much still feared as the popularity of Theramenes himself. To obviate its efficacy, they hastened the publication of a catalogue of three thousand citizens of their own selection, who should partake of the sovereign power in common assembly, and be competent for magistracy. All other Athenians were reduced to the condition of subjects, not to the three thousand only, but to the Thirty, whose sovereignty over them was declared absolute.

"Theramenes again remonstrated: 'Their faith was pledged,' he said, 'by their former declarations, that all

'those, and only those, should share in the government, whose education might give the necessary knowledge, and whose property would afford means to allot leisure to its functions. Pay for attending the general assembly to the courts of justice, it had been agreed, should no longer be allowed. But three thousand men, as if there were some virtue in the number, had been arbitrarily chosen, without any attention to the proposed qualifications, and all other Athenians were as arbitrarily deprived of the rights of citizens. The imprudence was equal to the justice of the measure; violence only could support it; and the force of those who were to command was inferior to that of those who were to be held in subserviency.' This admonition also was taken, but, like the former, very differently from the monitor's intention. A review of arms was ordered; of the three thousand in one place; of the other citizens in another. The avenues to the latter were occupied by the confidential adherents of the Thirty, supported by the Lacedæmonian troops. The arms of the citizens not of the catalogue were taken from them as they passed, and being carried to the temple of Minerva in the citadel, were committed to the care of the Lacedæmonian garrison.

"Effectual opposition being thus obviated, the Thirty proceeded with a shamelessness in crime, for which, after all we have seen of crime in Grecian history, could he be suspected of partiality for the democratical cause, we should with difficulty believe the express testimony even of Xenophon. The credit of his account, however, strong as his authority is, does not rest on his single authority. We find it supported by two other cotemporary writers; one his decided adversary in politics, the other no way his friend—Lysias and Plato. From their united evidence we learn, that the most abominable policy guided the measures now pursued: revenge and avarice had their full sway: many suffered death for private enmities; many merely for their wealth. Every eminent man was either to be destroyed or gained; but as means were wanting to attach a sufficient number by favours, the infernal expedient was practised

practised of forcing men to a community of interest through a participation in crime. Driven by terror to execute tyrannical orders, they became involved in the same guilt, and obnoxious to the same resentment, and thus their's and that of the Thirty became a common cause.

"Amid numerous enormities, the death of three men, the most eminent of the commonwealth, and all notoriously attached to the oligarchal interest, particularly excited general wonder and alarm. Of Niceratus, son of the rich and worthy Nicias, who perished at Syracuse, it was said, that he inherited the aristocratical spirit; neither father nor son, by any one action or word, having ever favoured democracy. The able advice and powerful eloquence of Antiphon had served for many individuals, while the free expenditure of his private fortune in public service during the war, had acquired him such reputation for public spirit, that he was in favour with all parties; though his whole political conduct had been directed to promote aristocracy. Leon of Salamis, amid the turbulence and crimes of his age and country, had been eminent for his blameless life. The monster Critias proposed to involve his master, Socrates, in the odium of the execution of so excellent a man. A message from the Thirty required the attendance of Socrates, with four others. Critias himself gave the order for them to go to Salamis, to apprehend Leon, and bring him to Athens. This order, knowing its purpose, and holding it contrary to law, Socrates disobeyed. The other four, less scrupulous or less courageous, performed it. To be apprehended and to be condemned were nearly the same thing; and Leon, Niceratus, and Antiphon, were all delivered over to the executioner.

"Numerous as the executions of the men of property had been, the confiscation issuing did not suffice to supply the deficiencies of the public revenue, so curtailed by the event of the war, and to furnish the rewards claimed by the forward adherents of the Thirty. Money was wanting to pay the Lacedæmonian troops in the citadel. The Metics were thought the best resource. They had much wealth among them; and the op-

pression, which had been successfully dared against the first of the Athenians, might be exercised, it was hoped, against aliens with less noise, and no hazard. Some symptoms of disaffection towards the ruling powers were made the pretence, and it was resolved to accuse eight of the richest, to whom, as a blind, were added two in indigent circumstances.

"The orator Lysias, from whom we have the detail, was of the order of Metics, and among the sufferers. His father, Cephalus, was a Syracusan, whom faction in his own city had driven to migrate, with a large fortune, to Attica, when the able administration of Pericles, in aid of what remained of Solon's laws, made Attica the most desirable residence in Greece. He had enjoyed the friendship of Pericles, and of Socrates, and his house in Piræus is the supposed scene of those dialogues, so celebrated under the title of Plato's republic. Lysias had gone a boy to Italy, with the historian Herodotus, when, under the patronage of Pericles, the colony of Thurium was settled on the ruins of Sybaris. There he had lived above thirty years, when, by the defeat in Sicily, the Athenian interest in those parts was overthrown, and Thurium was no longer a safe residence for men of property, who would not accept, or could not obtain Lacedæmonian protection. Lysias, collecting whatever he could carry, returned to Athens, where, a partnership with Polemarchus, his brother, a manufactory of shields, in which above a hundred slaves were employed, still gave him affluence.

"He was, as he relates, entertaining some strangers at supper, when some of the Thirty entered, commanded his guests to withdraw, and himself to remain their prisoner. Committing him then to the care of Peison, one of their number, they proceeded to take account of his effects, of which the slaves were a principal part. Meanwhile Lysias, apprehending his life to be in danger, tampered with his keeper, and, for a bribe of a talent, obtained a promise of safety; but, to pay the money, being obliged to open a chest, in which were more than three talents, about seven hundred pounds sterling, in silver, with Cyzicenes and Darics, the gold coins then most current in Greece, to the amount of
near

near five hundred more, Peison seized the whole. Remonstrance was vain, but the admonition was salutary to Lyfias. From a house to which he had been conducted as a place of security, while the Thirty were still occupied in pillage, he found means to escape, and hastening to Piræus, proceeded thence by sea to Megara. His brother, Polemarchus, less provident or less fortunate, being carried to the common prison, was, without trial, in pursuance of a simple order of the Thirty, executed in the Athenian manner, by a draught of hemlock. All the property of both was confiscated. Melobius, one of the Thirty, with his own hands tore from the wife of Polemarchus the golden ear-rings she wore. The body was not denied to his friends for burial, it would have been bootless impiety; but clothes for it, solicited from his large wardrobe, and an apartment in one of the three houses which the family had possessed, were refused.

"Such are the circumstances related by Lyfias himself. We shall receive the account with caution, as from an orator, famed for the talent of giving falsehood the air of truth, and, on this occasion, not merely pleaded a cause, but the cause of his own revenge, and avowing his purpose to inflame the multitude who were to judge it. The testimony of Xenophon, however, seems to show, that the whole detail might be nearly true. Had not the conduct of some of the Thirty been marked with peculiar atrocity in this transaction, had there not been something in it particularly shocking to the feelings and prejudices of the Athenian people, Theramenes would scarcely have taken up the proceedings against Metics, rather than those against citizens, for the ground of encreased vehemence in opposition to his colleagues. He now arraigned their conduct in a manner that gave them serious alarm. It was evident that their safety and his were become incompatible, and they resolved that he should himself be the next prosecuted.

"The council of judicature, though thus far obsequious to the views of the Thirty, was not yet duly prepared to be the instrument of their purpose against Theramenes. Nevertheless, they determined to make it their instrument for his destruction. Some of the members they could command;

they endeavoured to persuade some, to alarm others. Matters were arranged with those in whom they could best confide: the council was summoned: a body of men with concealed arms surrounded the hall: the Thirty attended, and Theramenes was in his place among them; when Critias, rising, in a set speech accused him of treason against the existing government. Stating no facts amounting to treason by any known law, he argued rather as a conspirator to his accomplices, than a public accuser before a court of justice; contending, not on the ground of public law, but of convenience only to the party, that the accused should be capitally condemned.

"Theramenes, eloquent, and practised in those difficult and dangerous situations which require, with a firm mind, the readiest exertion of great powers, ably adapted his defence to the existing circumstances. To have asserted, as before a just judicature, the right and the duty of a public man in his place in council, to declare and support by argument his opinion in public matters, (which almost alone had been imputed to him) he knew would be at least useless, and perhaps injurious. He therefore addressed himself rather to the fears and feelings, than to the conscience and justice of his judges; and he so demonstrated the expediency of the measures which he had always recommended, and not only the iniquity, but the danger of those pursued by Critias, that he disposed a majority of the council in his favour.

"The moment was critical: Critias was aware that his own ruin could now scarcely fail to follow the miscarriage of his purpose against Theramenes. After short communication with the Thirty, he went out, and directed his armed attendants to show themselves. Returning then, he addressed the council thus: 'I esteem it a duty of my station, (he was president of the Thirty) to prevent those acting under me in the administration from being deceived or misled. I shall therefore take upon myself to do what the present emergency requires. The crowd at your doors have declared they will not rest under the acquittal of one, whose known purpose is the overthrow of the oligarchy. In the new code it is enacted, that the citizens of the

'cata-

' catalogue shall be liable to capital punishment only from the judgment of the council; but over all others the authority of the Thirty is absolute. I therefore, confident of your unanimous approbation, strike the name of Theramenes from the catalogue, and we, the Thirty, condemn him to death.'

"To Athenians, familiar under their democracy with the most anomalous and tyrannical measures of government, these proceedings were not astonishing and shocking, as they would be among those accustomed to the better political order of Europe, and especially of England. No opposition was made to them, either among the Thirty, or by the council. Theramenes saw that his destruction was resolved, and instantly had recourse to what alone seemed to afford a chance of safety. He sprang to the altar (for among the Greeks every council hall had its altar), and thence claimed the protection of a law so lately made, which Critias was proposing so grossly to violate. 'As for this altar,' he said, 'I know its sacredness will not protect me; but I will at least show, that the impiety of those men is equal to their injustice. Yet I cannot but wonder that you, counsellors, men of rank and high worth, will not assert your own cause for the name of any of you may be erased from the catalogue with as little ceremony as mine.'

"The herald of the Thirty had been dispatched to command the attendance of those high officers of justice called the Eleven, who were already gained to the views of Critias. They entered the council-hall with their usual attendants, while Theramenes was still speaking from the altar. Critias immediately told them that Theramenes had been condemned to death according to law, and commanded them to do what in consequence became their duty. In vain Theramenes alleged illegality and impiety. The council, awed by those around the hall, now known to be armed, was passive, while Satyrus, a man of ability, versed in high office and leading situations, but whom Xenophon describes as the most profligate as well as the most daring of the Eleven, set the example for laying hands on Theramenes, dragged him

from the altar, and hurried him away to the prison. Daringly, or perhaps incautiously, as the nearest way, he passed through the agora. Theramenes, with exerted voice, endeavoured to excite the people in his favour. Exasperated by this, 'If you speak again,' said Satyrus, 'I will make you groan.'—'And had I said nothing,' replied Theramenes, 'should I escape groaning?' The people, however, prepared to fear, and not to resist, made no stir. In the prison, the deadly potion being brought, Theramenes drank it with a serene countenance, and then, tinkling the cup (the Grecian custom at banquets in passing the cup to another), as a remaining drop fell, 'This libation,' he said, 'is for the worthy Critias.' 'Such particulars,' says the contemporary historian, 'are, I am aware, of little worth in themselves, yet what they prove of Theramenes I think deserving admiration, that neither readiness nor pleasantry forsook him, even with immediate death impending.' P. 28.

XXVII. Poems, by ROBERT SOUTHEY, Author of *Joan of Arc*, an Epic Poem. 12mo. 5s. pp. 220. Printed for Joseph Cottle, Bristol; Robinsons, London.

INTRODUCTORY SONNET.

"WITH way-worn feet, a pilgrim woe-begone,
Life's upward road I journey'd many a day,
And hymning many a sad yet soothing lay,
Beguil'd my wand'ring with the charms of song.
Lonely my heart, and rugged was my way,
Yet often pluck'd I, as I pass'd along,
The wild and simple flowers of poesy,
And as besecm'd the wayward fancy's child,
Entwin'd each random weed that pleas'd mine eye.
Accept the wreath, BELOVED! it is wild,
And rudely garlanded: yet scorn not thou,
O

The

The humble offering, where the sad
rue weaves
Mid gayer flowers its intermingled
leaves,
And I have twin'd the myrtle for
thy brow."

ADVERTISEMENT.

"I have collected in this volume the productions of very distant periods. The lyric pieces were written in earlier youth. I now think the Ode the most worthless species of composition, as well as the most difficult, and should never again attempt it, even if my future pursuits were such as allowed leisure for poetry. The poems addressed to the heart and the understanding are those of my maturer judgement. The inscriptions will be found to differ from the Greek simplicity of Akenfide's in the point that generally concludes them. The Sonnets were written first, or I would have adopted a different title, and avoided the shackle of rhyme, and the confinement to fourteen lines."

CONTENTS.

The triumph of woman, taken from the 1st book of Efdras: inscribed to Mary Woolstonecraft.—Seven Sonnets on the Slave Trade.—To my own miniature Picture.—The Pauper's Funeral.—Ode written on the 1st of January.—Eight Inscriptions adapted for remarkable Places and Events.—Two Birth-day Odes.—Four Botany Bay Eclogues.—Ten Sonnets on various Subjects.—Sappho, a Monodrama.—Ode, written on the 1st of December.—Written on Sunday Morning.—On the Death of a favourite old Spaniel.—To Contemplation.—To Horror.—The Soldier's Wife.—The Widow.—The Chapel Bell.—The Race of Banquo.—Musings on a Landscape of Gaspar Poussin.—Mary, a Ballad founded on Fact.—Donica, from a traditionary Tale in Finland.—Rudiger, a Ballad taken from a German Tradition.

EXTRACTS.

MARY: THE MAID OF THE INN.

The Story of the following Ballad was related to me when a Schoolboy, as a fact which had really happened in the North of England. I have adopted the metre of Mr. Lewis's Alonzo and Imogen, a Poem deservedly popular.

1.
"WHO is she, the poor maniac, whose
wildly-fixt eyes
Seem a heart overcharged to ex-
press?
She weeps not, yet often and deeply
she sighs,
She never complains, but her silence
implies
The composure of settled distress.

2.
No aid, no compassion, the maniac will
seek,
Cold and hunger awake not her
care:
Thro' her rags do the winds of the
winter blow bleak
On her poor withered bosom half bare,
and her cheek
Has the deathly pale hue of despair.

3.
Yet chearful and happy, not distant the
day,
Poor Mary the maniac has been;
The traveller remembers who journey-
ed this way
No damsel so lovely, no damsel so
gay,
As Mary, the maid of the inn.

4.
Her chearful address filled the guests
with delight
As she welcomed them in with a
smile:
Her heart was a stranger to childish
affright,
And Mary would walk by the abbey
at night,
When the wind whistled down the
dark aisle.

5.
She loved, and young Richard had
settled the day,
And she hoped to be happy for
life,
But Richard was idle, and worthless,
and they
Who knew him, would pity poor
Mary, and say,
That she was too good for his
wife.

'Twas

6.

'Twas in autumn, and stormy and dark
was the night,
And fast were the windows and
door;
Two guests sat enjoying the fire that
burnt bright,
And smooking in silence with tranquil
delight,
They listened to hear the wind roar.

7.

'Tis pleasant,' cried one, 'seated by
' the fire-side,
' To hear the wind whistle with-
' out.'
' A fine night for the abbey !' his com-
rade replied,
' Methinks a man's courage would
' now be well tried,
' Who should wander the ruins
' about.

8.

' I myself, like a school-boy, should
' tremble to hear
' The hoarse ivy shake over my
' head;
' And could fancy I saw, half per-
' suaded by fear,
' Some ugly old abbot's white spirit
' appear,—
' For this wind might awaken the
' dead.'

9.

' I'll wager a dinner,' the other one
cried,
' That Mary would venture there
' now.'
' Then wager and lose !' with a sneer
he replied,
' I'll warrant she'd fancy some ghost
' by her side,
' And faint if she saw a white
' cow.'

10.

' Will Mary this charge on her cou-
' rage allow,'
His companion exclaimed with a
smile,
' I shall win, for I know she will ven-
' ture there now,
' And earn a new bonnet by bringing
' a bough
' From the elder that grows in the
' aisle.'

11.

With fearless good humour did Mary
comply,
And her way to the abbey she bent;
The night it was dark, and the wind it
was high,

And as hollowly howling it swept thro'
the sky,
She shivered with cold as she went.

12.

O'er the path so well-known, still pro-
ceeded the maid,
Where the abbey rose dim on the
sight,
Thro' the gate-way she entered, she
felt not afraid,
Yet the ruins were lonely and wild,
and their shade
Seem'd to deepen the gloom of the
night.

13.

All around her was silent, save when
the rude blast
Howl'd dismally round the old
pile;
Over weed-covered fragments still
fearless she past,
And arrived in the innermost ruin at
last,
Where the elder tree grew in the
aisle.

14.

Well-pleas'd did she reach it, and
quickly drew near,
And hastily gather'd the bough:
When the sound of a voice seem'd to
rise on her ear,
She paus'd, and she listen'd, all eager
to hear,
And her heart panted fearfully now.

15.

The wind blew, the hoarse ivy shook
over her head,
She listen'd,—nought else could she
hear.
The wind ceas'd, her heart sunk in
her bosom with dread,
For she heard in the ruins distinctly
the tread,
Of footsteps approaching her near.

16.

Behind a wide column, half breathless
with fear,
She crept to conceal herself there;
That instant the moon o'er a dark
cloud shone clear,
And she saw in the moon-light two
ruffians appear,
And between them a corps did they
bear.

17.

Then Mary could feel her heart-blood
curdle cold !
Again the rough wind hurried by,—
It blew off the hat of the one, and be-
hold,

O 2

Even

Even close to the feet of poor Mary
it roll'd,—
She felt, and expected to die.

18.
"Curse the hat," he exclaims, "nay,
' come on and first hide
' The dead body," his comrade re-
plies.
She beheld them in safety pass on by
her side,
She seizes the hat, fear her courage
supplied,
And fast through the abbey she
flies.

19.
She ran with wild speed, she rush'd in
at the door,
She gazed horribly eager around,
Then her limbs could support their
faint burthen no more,
And exhausted and breathless she sunk
on the floor,
Unable to utter a sound.

20.
Ere yet her pale lips could the story
impart,
For a moment the hat met her
view,—
Her eyes from that object convulsively
start,
For—oh, God! what cold horror then
thrill'd thro' her heart,
When the name of her Richard she
knew!

21.
Where the old abbey stands, on the
common hard by,
His gibbet is now to be seen.
Not far from the road it engages the
eye,
The traveller beholds it, and thinks
with a sigh,
Of poor Mary, the maid of the
inn." P. 163.

RUDIGER.

"DIVERS princes and noblemen
being assembled in a beautiful and fair
palace, which was situate upon the
river Rhine, they beheld a boat, or
small barge, make towards the shore,
drawn by a swan in a silver chain, the
one end fastened about her neck, the
other to the vessel; and in it an un-
known soldier, a man of a comely per-
sonage, and graceful presence, who slept
upon the shore; which done, the boat,
guided by the swan, left him, and float-

ed down the river. This man fell
afterwards in league with a fair gen-
tlewoman, married her, and by her had
many children. After some years, the
same swan came with the same barge
into the same place; the soldier enter-
ing into it, was carried thence the way
he came, left wife, children, and fami-
ly, and was never seen amongst them
after.

"Now, who can judge this to be
any other than one of those spirits that
are named Incubi? says Thomas Hey-
wood. I have adopted his story, but
not his solution, making the unknown sol-
dier not an evil spirit, but one who had
purchased happiness of a malevolent be-
ing, by the promised sacrifice of his first-
born child."

"BRIGHT on the mountain's heathy
slope
The day's last splendors shine,
And rich with many a radiant hue,
Gleam gayly on the Rhine.

And many a one from Waldhurst's
walls
Along the river stroll'd,
As rustling o'er the pleasant stream,
The evening gales came cold.

So as they stray'd, a swan they saw,
Sail stately up and strong,
And by a silver chain she drew
A little boat along,

Whose streamer to the gentle breeze
Long floating fluttered light,
Beneath whose crimson canopy
There lay reclined a knight.

With arching crest and swelling breast,
On sailed the stately swan,
And lightly up the parting tide,
The little boat came on.

And onward to the shore they drew,
And leapt to land the knight;
And down the stream the swan-drawn
boat
Fell soon beyond the sight.

Was never a maid in Waldhurst's
walls
Might match with Margaret,
Her cheek was fair, her eyes were
dark,
Her tilken locks like jet.

And many a rich and noble youth
Had strove to win the fair,
But never a rich or noble youth
Could rival Rudiger.

At

At every tilt and tourney he
Still bore away the prize;
For knightly feats superior still,
And knightly courtesies.

His gallant feats, his looks, his love,
Soon won the willing fair;
And soon did Margaret become
The wife of Rudiger.

Like morning dreams of happiness
Fast roll'd the months away,
For he was kind, and she was kind,
And who so blest as they?

Yet Rudiger would sometimes sit
Abforb'd in silent thought,
And his dark downward eye would
seem
With anxious meaning fraught.

But soon he rais'd his looks again,
And smil'd his cares away;
And 'mid the hall of gaiety
Was none like him to gay.

And onward roll'd the waining months,
The hour appointed came,
And Margaret her Rudiger
Hail'd with a father's name.

But silently did Rudiger
The little infant see;
And darkly on the babe he gaz'd,
And very sad was he.

And when to bless the little babe
The holy father came,
To cleanse the stains of sin away,
In Christ's redeeming name,

Then did the cheek of Rudiger
Assume a death-like hue,
And on his clammy forehead stood
The cold convulsive dew.

And, faltering in his speech, he bade
The priest the rites delay,
'Till he could, to right health restor'd,
Enjoy the festive day.

When o'er the many-tinted sky
He saw the day decline,
He called upon his Margaret
To walk beside the Rhine.

'And we will take the little babe,
'For soft's the breeze that blows,
'And the wild murmurs of the stream,
'Will lull him to repose.'

So forth together they did go,
The evening breeze was mild;
And Rudiger upon his arm
Did pillow the sweet child.

And many a one from Waldhurst's
walls

Along the banks did roam,
But soon the evening wind came cold,
And all betook them home.

Yet Rudiger, in silent mood,
Along the banks would roam,
Nor aught could Margaret prevail
To turn his footsteps home.

'Oh, turn thee, turn thee, Rudiger,
'The rising mists behold;
'The evening wind is damp and chill,
'The little babe is cold.'

'Now hush thee, hush thee, Margaret,
'The mists will do no harm;
'And from the wind the little babe
'Lies sheltered on my arm.'

'Oh, turn thee, turn thee, Rudiger,
'Why onward wilt thou roam?
'The moon is up, the night is cold,
'And we are far from home.'

He answered not, for now he saw
A swan come sailing strong,
And by a silver chain she drew
A little boat along.

To shore they came, and to the boat
Fast leapt he with the child,
And in leapt Margaret — breathless
now,
And pale with fear and wild.

With arching crest, and swelling
breast,
On sail'd the stately swan,
And lightly down the rapid tide
The little boat went on.

The full orb'd moon then beam'd
around
Pale splendor thro' the night,
Cast through the crimson canopy
A dim discoloured light.

And swiftly down the hurrying stream
In silence still they sail;
And the long streamer uttering
fast,
Flapp'd to the heavy gale.

And he was mute in silent thought,
And she was mute with fear;
Nor found but of the parting tide
Broke on the listening ear.

The little babe began to cry,
And waked his mother's care,
'Now give to me the little babe,
'For God's sake, Rudiger!'

Now

‘ Now hush thee, hush thee, Marga-
 ‘ ret!
 ‘ Nor my poor heart distress—
 ‘ I do but pay, perforce, the price
 ‘ Of former happiness.

‘ And hush thee too, my little
 ‘ babe,
 ‘ Thy cries so feeble cease:
 ‘ Lie still, lie still;—a little while
 ‘ And thou shalt be at peace.’

So as he spake to land they drew,
 And swift he stept on shore;
 And him behind did Margaret
 Close follow evermore.

It was a place all desolate,
 Nor house nor tree was there;
 And there a rocky mountain rose,
 Barren, and bleak, and bare.

And at its base a cavern yawn’d,
 No eye its depth might view,
 For in the moon-beam shining round,
 That darkness darker grew.

Cold horror crept thro’ Margaret’s
 blood,
 Her heart it paus’d with fear,
 When Rudiger approach’d the cave
 And cried, ‘ Lo, I am here!’

A deep sepulchral sound the cave
 Return’d, ‘ lo, I am here!’
 And black from out the cavern gloom
 Two giant arms appear.

And Rudiger approach’d and held
 The little infant nigh;
 Then Margaret shriek’d and gather’d
 then
 New powers from agony.

And round the baby, fast and firm,
 Her trembling arms she folds,
 And with a strong convulsive grasp
 The little infant holds.

‘ Now help me, Jesus!’ loud she
 cries,
 And loud on God she calls;
 And from the grasp of Rudiger
 The little infant falls.

And loud she shriek’d, for now his
 frame
 The huge black arms clasp’d
 round,
 And dragg’d the wretched Rudiger
 Adown the dark profound.

P. 183.

XXVIII. *Hints to Public Speakers*;
 intended for young Barristers,
 Students at Law, and all others
 who may wish to improve their
 Delivery, and attain a just and
 graceful Elocution. By T. KNOX,
 A. M. 18mo. pp. 80. 2s. 6d.
 sewed. *Murray and Higbley.*

THIS compendium of the art of
 public-speaking (dedicated, by
 permission, to the Hon. Thomas
 Erskine) is branched out into 66
 minutæ of instruction and observa-
 tion,—and these preceptive hints are
 occasionally illustrated by suitable
 examples drawn from the stage, the
 bar, or the senate. Two or three
 short specimens will give a proper
 idea of the manner in which this
 little volume is written and ar-
 ranged.

EXTRACTS.

FIGURES OF RHETORIC.

*The Management of the Voice in speaking
 some of them.*

EXCLAMATION.

“ THE figure *exclamation* clearly
 shews, by its name, that it must be
 pronounced with a *louder voice*, and a
 more *impressive accent* than any other:
 as for example, when the illustrious
 Chatham, not long before his death,
 exclaimed, in the House of Lords, at
 the time that they were debating upon
 the calamitous event at *Saratoga*—

‘ What! has some dreadful inun-
 ‘ dation, has some tremendous earth-
 ‘ quake swallowed half the empire,
 ‘ that the nation should stand thus de-
 ‘ prived of sense and motion!’

“ If you speak these words without
 any *elevation of the voice*, you deprive
 them of all their *ornament and force*,
 and instead of the animated effect
 which would follow them, if properly
 delivered, the whole becomes *dull*,
lifeless, and *insipid*.”

SWEARING.

“ THE same *lofty tone* is necessary
 when you *swear* by any thing, espe-
 cially when there is something extra-
 ordinary in what you are going to say
 —as in what Lear says, when he dis-
 claims all future intimacy with his
 daughter *Cordelia*—

‘ Let

‘ Let it
 ‘ For by
 ‘ The m
 ‘ By all
 ‘ From
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 ‘ home
 ‘ all the
 ‘ corrup
 ‘ Talkin
 ‘ should
 ‘ in nov
 ‘ should
 ‘ ger an
 ‘ nothin
 ‘ denne
 ‘ I’ll try

- Let it be so, thy truth then be thy
dow'r:
- For by the sacred radiance of the
fun,
- The mysteries of *Hecate*, and the
night,—
- By all the operations of the orbs
- From whom we do exist, and cease
to be;
- Here I disclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity and property of blood,
And as a stranger to my heart and
me
- Hold thee from this for ever.—

"*Garrick* used to repeat these lines with an *elevation of voice*, as well as great rapidity of utterance, that almost chilled every person who heard him."

PROSÓPOPEIA.

"YOU ought, in this figure, to change your voice, so that it may immediately appear as if it were not you speaking for yourself, but for another person introduced in the course of your speech.—You must, likewise, vary your tone according to the *character and business* of the assumed personage.---For instance, if you bring into your discourse a *plain venerable old man*, your manner of speaking for him would be of course very different to that you would make use of for a *young fashionable rake*.---This is so apparent, that no example is necessary.

"If you would introduce a man talking with himself upon a point of great moment, and arguing in his own breast what he should do in the business, you must do it with a *low voice*, as if he were only speaking to himself, and within his own hearing alone, intending not to be overheard by any other person. Here is an example from *Tully's Oration for Cluentius*, where he says of *Stalenus*---

"When the poor perfidious wretch saw a round sum of money brought home to him, he began to think of all the *ways and means* that malice, corruption, and fraud could invent. *Talking thus with himself*:---If I should let the rest of the judges come in now for snacks with me, what should I get by the bargain but danger and disgrace? Can I think of nothing to have this *Oppianicus* condemned for it? What then! Why I'll try what can be done," &c.

APOSTROPHE.

"YOU ought particularly to attend, in this figure, to the nature of the object you address, and to the reasons you have in making use of it, so that you may adjust the turn of your voice accordingly. For instance, when you speak to *inanimate things*, you must raise your voice above an ordinary pitch, or a common tone, as no doubt *Cicero* did, in pronouncing that fine apostrophe, in his speech for *Milo*:

"I call you to witness, ye mountains, and groves of *Alba!* and ye ruined altars of the *Albans!* once glowing with social and equal rites---ye altars! which the profane madness of *Clodius* has overthrown, and buried under the frantic piles of tasteless extravagance."

"If you make an *apostrophe to God*, many writers on oratory have pointed out the necessity of raising your voice to a considerable height, as if you were to be heard afar off---For when you speak, say they, as it were, to the Divinity, you ought, of course, to speak in a higher strain and in a loftier tone, than if you were speaking only to men upon the same level as yourself.---This method, in some cases, will answer very well, but in many others a low, grave, and deliberate tone will suit much better the solemnity of an appeal to the Deity. This was sufficiently proved by the manner in which *Mr. Erskine* spoke the following lines, at nearly the commencement of his admirable defence of *Hardy*.

"He (alluding to the prisoner) holds his life from the law, and by it he demands to be tried. This fair trial I ask; first from the court---I ask it more emphatically from the jury---but (here he lowered his voice to the utmost solemnity) 'lastly, and chiefly, I implore it of him in whose hands are all the issues of life, whose just and merciful eye expands itself over all the transactions of mankind. without whom not a sparrow falleth to the ground, and at whose command nations rise and fall, and are regenerated. I implore it of God himself, that he will fill your minds with the spirit of justice, and of truth, that you may be able to find your way through the labyrinth of matter laid before you; a labyrinth in which no man's life was ever before involved in the whole history of British trial, nor,

'nor, indeed, the universal annals of human justice or injustice.'

XXIX. *Sketch of the State of the Children of the Poor in the Year 1756, and of the present State and Management of all the Poor in the Parish of St. James, Westminster, in January 1797.* 8vo. 1s. pp. 24. *Stockdale.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

"THE public being much interested by the bill now depending in Parliament, for the better relief and employment of the poor, the governors and directors of the poor of the parish of St. James think it may be useful and proper, upon the present occasion, to publish a sketch of their management, for the information of the public."

The following selected extracts will be found to connect the most material points of information.—Those who look into the pamphlet itself will there find a number of statements relative to the expence, earnings, employments, &c. of the poor of St. James's, Westminster.

ABRIDGED SKETCH.

"THE governors of the poor, by the act of 2 Geo. III. are prohibited from having any benefit in any contract or in the service of goods, materials, provisions, or necessaries for the poor. Here, then, was laid the ground-work of a plan for reformation, as well in the management of the children as other poor.

"The first attention was paid to the children who were mouldering away in the workhouse, or with profligate and drunken parents; after much search and great difficulty, several cottages on Wimbledon Common, fit and proper to be entrusted with the care of children, were induced to take them, and they were placed there accordingly.

The Terms as under.

"Three shillings per week for nursing each child; and five or six being

placed in one house makes the nurse a good income.

"A surgeon and apothecary upon the spot superintends their health and cleanliness.

"If a sick or infirm child is sent, or one under the age of twelve months, and recovers or lives a year, the nurse has one guinea given her for her care and success.

"All the children are inoculated for the small-pox, when deemed proper by the surgeon, and he is paid ten shillings and sixpence for each child who survives that disorder.

"The nurse is likewise paid ten shillings and sixpence for every child that has it in the natural way, or is inoculated, and survives, but not else.

"She has five shillings, upon the like condition, for every child that recovers from the measles or whooping cough.

"Besides which gratuities, the nurses are paid such extra expences in the above, or any other sickness, or infirmities of the children, as the surgeon or apothecary shall advise, and such gratuity for their trouble as shall be thought reasonable.

"If two children die with any nurse in a year, she is discontinued, as it seems to imply want of skill or attention, or both.

"They remain at Wimbledon till six or seven years of age, according to their strength and ability, and sometimes longer, in cases of sickness or infirmity.

"Those who can walk are sent to school, and three-pence per week paid their respective mistresses for instructing them to read and sew.

"The time when these children were to be brought home was a dreadful period to the children and to the feeling mind; yet, as the expences of their nursing, clothing, and schooling; in the country, so very much exceeded the expence at the workhouse, great objections were made by many of the inhabitants to the expence they were put to; little schools were established at the workhouse, and every care taken of them that the nature of the case would admit of: but many objects of profligacy being unavoidably received into the infirmary at the workhouse, it became necessary to separate healthy children from the diseases and infirmities incident to old age;

age; and from the pernicious examples of vice and immorality that sometimes are visible in the best regulated charities.

"Great difficulties and oppositions were made to forming a separate establishment for them. However, in the year 1781, the house, stables, and riding-house, late Mr. Durell's, in King Street, were purchased for 2200*l*.—It is crown land, granted by patent, at the rent of 13*s*. 4*d*. per annum.

"A plan for establishing a 'parish school of industry' on the premises was then prepared by order of the board of governors and directors of the poor, and confirmed by vestry, and has been found effectual to this day, with very trifling alterations.

"The unwearied attention that has been given to this school has brought it to a state exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its patrons.

"All the children are taught their duty as Christians. The girls make and mend their gowns, petticoats, and all their cloaths; knit their own and the boy's stockings, and make the boy's linen. They also do needle-work for hire, the produce of which is hereafter stated. Besides which, they are taught household, kitchen, and laundry work. There are at this time many girls in the school, who, at 12 years of age, can make a shirt fit for the most respectable inhabitant to wear, and make her own gown and other cloaths; wash, iron, cook, clean, and scour the house, make beds, and do every thing that qualifies them for good and useful servants.

"The boys make their own cloaths and cloaths for hire; they also mend their own and the girl's shoes; the rest are employed in heading of pins.

"The girls and boys bathe alternately during the summer season.

"The committee meet every Tuesday fortnight, to regulate the business of the house, and once every quarter, and oftener, if occasion require, to examine every child in the school in their catechism and exposition, their reading, writing, and cyphering, and all parts of their education, and care taken of them.

"The governors and directors of the poor have been detained there, for that purpose, many times from ten in the morning till five in the afternoon,
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with much pleasure; for, as much as human nature can be cultivated and improved, these children are so in all things suitable to their age and situation in life.

"After they attain the age of twelve years and a half, if strong, healthy, and well-grown, and if not, at thirteen, thirteen and a half, or fourteen years, upon the personal examination of the governors, they are put upon the apprentice list, and, when proper places are provided for them, they are apprenticed out.

"No children are suffered to go upon liking until the master or mistress has made personal application at the committee, and, if then approved, the proper officer is directed to make inquiry into the character and situation in life of every such applicant, and make his report in writing to the next board, who either agree to, or reject the application, as the person may be fit or unfit to take an apprenticeship; and none are placed out without such due and strict inquiry, report, and order thereupon.—At the expiration of a month, or five or six weeks, the master and child appear again at the committee, and after examining the child apart as to their diet, lodging, care, instruction, and habit of going to church, they are bound apprentice, if the children's accounts are satisfactory, and two pounds given with each child, and a double suit of cloathing of every sort, and a covenant entered into to pay the master a further sum of two guineas, at the expiration of three years, if he takes proper care of his apprentice; but when demanded, a strict inquiry is always made as to the master's conduct to the child, as well as his character in life.

"The children attend divine service every morning and evening of the sabbath-day, at St. James's New Chapel, and Lerwick Street Chapel. Thus, by unremitting exertions, the children are brought up in the fear of God, in obedience to their king, with due respect for their superiors, love of each other, and of all mankind, in humility, in industry, in cleanliness, content, and cheerfulness.

"These objects effectuated, a plan was suggested for employing all the able poor in the workhouse at some work or manufacture, whereby they
P may

may earn their maintenance; and in the year 1799, the governors and directors of the poor contracted with Messrs. Gorton and Thomson, tenants to Lord Bathurst at Cuckney, in Nottinghamshire, and very considerable manufacturers, that the governors should build a workshop capable to hold 90 looms at the least, and keep the same in repair, and that Gorton and Thomson should at their sole expence set up that number of patent looms, and all other machinery, wheels, &c. and keep them in repair; and find all other utensils necessary, useful, and proper for carrying on the business of spinning, winding, and weaving, and all other works incident thereto; and also all candles and other necessaries, and bear all other expences whatever, except the building the workshop and keeping it in repair, and to allow two shillings and sixpence per week for each poor person's labour, who shall do as much work as is usually allotted to a child of fourteen years of age, and whatever more work they do, to be paid for at the usual prices; and all the poor that are capable are employed therein, whilst others are employed in needle-work, tailoring, shoe-making, and mending, opening horse-hair, picking cotton and oakum, and in the necessary business of the house.

"The rules and regulations for the better governing and employing the poor in the workhouse are nearly similar to those for governing the children in the parish school of industry.

"Two clergymen officiate at the workhouse; the one attends daily to read prayers, and, whenever called upon, administers the sacrament to such as express a desire to receive the same; he also attends to baptize such children as are born in the house, and to pray to the sick. The other clergyman attends every sabbath day to read prayers, and preach to such of the poor as are able to be present.

"Besides the poor maintained in the workhouse, the old, blind, and paralytic people have a weekly allowance of one shilling, one shilling and sixpence, and some two shillings per

week out of it, but none more, except their case is attended with particular circumstances of distress.

"No weekly allowance, however, is made, nor any person put on the book for constant relief, until their names, age, places of abode, and reason of distress, is entered into a book kept for that purpose; and, after due and careful inquiry, made and certified in writing subscribed by the proper officer, which book is carefully kept and laid before every board; and at each meeting the particulars of each case is entered into the pay-book, together with the date of the report, that all the circumstances of each person's case may appear to the acting overseer when he pays them.

"To those poor whose distresses arise from sickness or otherwise, the acting overseer, after causing due inquiry to be made (to prevent imposition, which is daily attempted), relieves them according to the nature of their case, and number of their family, and reports their situation to the next board or committee, which are held alternately every week, and who, after due consideration, give such orders as appear necessary for their future relief, either in money, cloaths, or both. And they also direct the apothecary or surgeon to examine and afford them such assistance as they may judge necessary.

"The wives and families of militia-men and substitutes are relieved according to the direction of the militia laws, and under the order of the magistrates acting for the parish. The pay-book, with the particulars of each family, and the justices orders, are constantly laid before every board.

"It has been a rule in most parishes that four overseers of the poor continue in office one year only; but it is otherwise in *Saint James's* parish, and two only go out of office annually, the two junior remaining the second year, as the church-wardens do, by which method they are perfectly acquainted with the business of the poor before they take the acting part upon them."

XXX. *The Source of Virtue and Vice*, or a few Remarks, as well on the Impropriety of great Part of the Bishop of Llandaff's Reasoning, in his Apology for the Bible, as in Favour of "The Age of Reason." By JOHN MICHAEL BALOU DOUFROUTSKOU. 8vo. 1s. pp. 32. *Crosby, Symonds, Clarke.*

IT is presumed, that a very clear idea of this performance may be obtained from the following

EXTRACT.

"—THE great question arises, therefore, have we got it in our power to give ourselves good inclinations, and to banish vicious inclinations from us? I believe I am the only person who makes it one of his chief employments to search by experiments for the means of doing so; there may be others, but I never heard of any. One of my chief occupations for these nine years has been to explore the means how to give ourselves virtuous, and how to avoid vicious inclinations, and, by thousand-fold experiments, I have found that THE EATING AND DRINKING CERTAIN THINGS, WITH A FEW OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE WAY OF LIVING, ARE THE ONLY CAUSES OF VIRTUOUS AND VICIOUS INCLINATIONS WITHIN US. I hope I shall, by and by, be able to induce some individuals to contribute a sum of money sufficient to maintain, during several years, a certain number of philosophers and physicians, so that they may employ themselves with nothing else but with making trials upon the way of living, chiefly with respect to eating and drinking, and to observe carefully every effect each way of living produces within them, as well in regard to health and strength of the body, as to morality of sentiments, or friendly or inimical inclinations: they may then keep a journal of what they each time observed, and may at last communicate their observations to the public. BY THESE MEANS, I AM PERSUADED, THE WORLD WILL SOON SEE THE SOURCE OF VIRTUE AND VICE CLEARLY BEFORE THEM."

XXXI. *The Voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates*, collected from the original Journal preserved by Arrian, and illustrated by Authorities ancient and modern; containing an Account of the first Navigation attempted by Europeans in the Indian Ocean. By WILLIAM VINCENT, D.D. To which are added three Dissertations; two on the Achronical Rising of the Pleiades, by the Right Rev. Dr. Samuel Horsley, Lord Bishop of Rochester; and by Mr. William Wales, Master of the Royal Mathematical School in Christ's Hospital; and one by Mr. De la Roche, on the First Meridian of Ptolemy. 4to. boards. pp. 530. 1l. 7s. *Cadell and Davies.*

EPITOME OF THE PREFACE.

DR. Vincent, in his preface, informs us, that he is indebted for many authentic communications to the friendship and information of Dr. Russell, the historian of Aleppo, Mr. Neibuhr, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Marfden, the historian of Sumatra, and Mr. Dalrymple; Major Rennell, Mr. Jones (the Company's resident at Busheer and Basra) Commodore Robinson, and Lieutenants Porter, Blair, and Mafcall; to the Presidency of Bombay, and the liberal spirit of the East India Company. For the chronological and geographical dissertations he thanks the reverend and learned gentlemen mentioned in the title-page. His charts and maps are also indebted to the abilities of several gentlemen above-mentioned, in aid of the geography of Arrian, of whom the author does not mean to give a mere translation, but "to make him intelligible to an English reader, and to investigate a variety of subjects, historical, geographical, and commercial."—An explanation follows to obviate any difficulties that may be started on the orthography of proper

proper names of places made use of by the author, who, to lay down the right pronunciation, writes *Killopta* for *Cikuta*, &c. &c.—Dr. V. concludes his preface, by saying,—“To accomplish the whole work agreeably to my own satisfaction, a greater stock of geometrical knowledge and oriental learning was necessary than has fallen to my lot; and I now submit it to the public, not without apprehension that it is as likely to offend by minuteness as to please by arrangement and variety of investigation. It is, however, a work compiled by the labour of many years, and perfected to the best of my abilities, and it now stands for judgment before a tribunal from which there is no appeal.”

GENERAL OUTLINE OF THE WORK.

BOOK I.

Preliminary Disquisitions.

SECTION 1. Introduction.—Remarks upon Arrian.—2. Character and designs of Alexander.—3. Of Alexandria; motives for founding that city, and consequences left unaccomplished.—4. Country at the sources of the Indus.—Navigation of that river.—Different accounts of population and commerce of the surrounding country.—How Alexander acquired the means of fitting out his fleet.—5. Survey of the Indian empire.—Motives of Alexander for causing it to be made.—6. Geographers; Pliny, Ptolemy, D’Anville, Rennell.—7. Dates.—Series of archons from Diodorus Siculus.—Dionysius of Halicarnassus, and Arrian.—Reports of Plutarch, Scaliger, Petavius, Dodwell, and Usher—their disagreement.—Authorities of Strabo and Arrian.—8. Of the monsoons.—Discovery of Hippalus;—Authorities of Ptolemy, Marcian, Arrian;—Author of

the Periplus.—9. Itinerary measures.—10. Defence of the authenticity of the journal.

BOOK II.

From Nicæa to the Mouth of the Indus.

SECTION 1. Geography of the Panje-ab,—or country of the five eastern sources of the Indus (*with a map*).—Authorities,—viz. Translation of the Ayeen Akbari, or register of Hindostan, and the works of Tieffenthaler.—Wealth of the people;—Population.—2. Order of the five rivers.—Opinions of Ptolemy, Arrian, and Strabo.—Of the Hydaspes,—the Akesines,—the Hydraotes,—the Hyphasis, and the Saranges; with the numerous variations of their names by Arrian, Pliny, Strabo, and Ptolemy, and in the Shanskrete and Persian languages.—Altars built by Alexander, on the mutiny of his troops, where situated.—The spot where his conquests terminated.—3. Position of Nikaia or Nicæa.—Departure of the fleet.—Voluntary offer of Nearchus to command it.—List of the officers appointed by Alexander.—The marines.—Description of the fleet.—Embarkation of Alexander.—His danger, landing, and return to the fleet.—Of the Oxydracæ, now called the Seven Towns of Outche.—Of the Malli, Abastani, and Ossadii.—4. Of Sogdi, at Behker.—The five Circars of the Soobah of Tatta.—Parallel opinions of the ancients.—Of Behker.—5. Mukhanus, Sambus in Sewee, or Sikwan.—Progress of Alexander.—6. Pattala, or the Pattalene.—Tatta, considered both as a province and the delta of the Indus.—7. Progress of Alexander to the westward.—Of the Arabitæ and country of the Belootches, supposed to be the ancient Arabitæ.—Further particulars of Alexander’s progress.

BOOK III.

Course from the Indus to Cape Jask.

SECTION 1.—Coast of the Arabiæ (*with a map*).—Process of the fleet to Krokala, or (*modern*) Crotchey:—to Irus, Sangada, Doma, Saranga, Sakaley, Mountobara, and Arabis river;—with the modern names and geography of those places.—2. Coast of the Orizæ.—Process to Pagala, Kabana, and Kokala.—Danger and sufferings of the fleet.—Of the Tomerus:—Attack on the hostile inhabitants of its banks.—Process to Malana, with ancient and modern observations, titles, and geography.—3. Coast of the Ichthyophagi.—Sufferings of the fleet from famine.—Accounts of the Ichthyophagi.—Distresses of Alexander's army in its inland march, with the fruitless attempts of conveying provisions to the fleet.—Departure of the fleet to Bagasira:—anchorage at Cape Arubah:—Process to Kolta, Kalama, Karbis, Kyfa, Passence, and Mofarna Harbour, illustrated by a table comparing the authorities of Arrian, Ptolemy, and Marcian.—Continuation of the fleet's coasting to Balonnes, Barna, Dendrosa, Kophas, and Kyiza.—Stratagem of Nearchus at an *unknown city* to procure provisions, and its success.—Process to Bageia, Telmena, &c. &c. with appropriate parallels between the ancients and moderns.—Further particulars of the Ichthyophagi.—Curious emotions excited in the mariners, on the appearance of several whales.—A grand combat, and its termination.—Mythological account of the ancients, concerning the origin of the Ichthyophagi.—4. Disertations on the foregoing subjects.

BOOK IV.

Gulph of Persia.

SECTION 1.—Karmania (*with a map of the Gulph of Persia*).—Station of the fleet at Badis.—Proposal of Onevicritus.—Objections

of Nearchus.—Process to Neoptama, and Anamis river.—Biographical account of Pietro della Vallè.—Ancient and modern names of Ormur.—Arrival of the army of Alexander in Karmania.—Examination of dates relative to the progress of the army and fleet.—Interesting account of the landing of Nearchus and the joy of his people on arriving at the river Anamis.—The suspense and succeeding pleasure of Alexander, on the arrival and information of Nearchus.—Sacrifices and games in consequence of the success of the expedition.—Return of Nearchus to the fleet.—Its progress to the island of Oaracta, on departing for Susa.—More disquisitions on ancient and modern geography.—Island of Great Tombo, Sidodone, Tarsia Cape, Kataia island, &c.—2. Of Persis.—Further progress of the fleet along the coast, and anchorage at various stations, with consequent remarks, and a variety of ancient and modern comparisons.—3. Of Susis, or Susiana.—The Arofis, or Oroatis, the boundary between Persis and Susiana.—Geography of the Mouths of the Tigris, Euphrates, Eulcus, and Paktigris.—Passage of Nearchus from the Arofis to Susa.—March of the army under Alexander and Hephestion to Susiana.—Of Persepolis.—Junction of the fleet and army.—Honours and rewards distributed by Alexander.—Arrian's conclusion.

SEQUEL TO THE VOYAGE OF NEARCHUS.

PASSAGE of Alexander to Opis, and process to Babylon.—Preparations for the conquest of Arabia.—Expedition down the Euphrates to Pallacopas, with geographical remarks.—Designs of Alexander, and his return to Babylon.—A second voyage projected for Nearchus:—its prevention, by Alexander's sickness and death.—Minute account of relative circumstances comprised in a diary

diary from the joint authorities of Arrian and Plutarch.—Inquiries as to the date of Alexander's death,—with conclusive observations on the Greek calendar.

ON THE SITE OF OPIS.

Authorities of Xenophon on the subject.—Geography of the Physcus on the comparative authorities of Xenophon, D'Anville, Tavernier, Ptolemy, and Pliny, of the field of Kynaxa, where Cyrus was slain.—Result of the above inquiry.

APPENDIX.

The Advertisement

Contains a few words relative to the statements of Dodwell and Usher on the rising of the Pleiades; an error of the author's on that subject investigated, and corrected by the consistency discovered in Strabo and Arrian, and the justified calculations of Dodwell and Usher.

DISSERTATION I. NO. I. BY MR. WALES.

On the Rising of the Constellations.

Astronomy of the ancients.—Conjunction of the Sun with the Pleiades.—Reasons for, and time of the cosmical and achronical rising of the Pleiades.—Explanation of, and observations on the precession of the Equinoctial Points.—Calculation on the Dates of Arrian and Strabo.

DISSERTATION I. NO. 2. BY DR. HORSLEY, BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

On the Rising of the Constellations.

Investigation of the achronical rising of the pleiades in that part of the world where Nearchus commenced his voyage.—The reports of Arrian and Strabo, and consequent calculations.—A variety of astronomical positions, and their result.

Note on the small Stadium of Aristotle; viz.

Comparative and demonstrative statements of the Stadium of Eratosthenes, and proportions between the Olympic, Roman, and English measures.

DISSERTATION II. BY M. DE LA ROCLETTE.

On the First Meridian of Ptolemy.

Error of Ptolemy demonstrated in calculating the meridian of London.—Consequent mistakes in the maps of Ptolemy corrected by the writings of Gassendi, and the calculations of Guillaume de Lisle.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

A Medallion of Alexander, engraved from a Macedonian coin of the age of Severus; a smaller copy of which, with its reverse, is also engraved. The original coin is of brass, and formed part of the valuable collection of the late Dr. Hunter.

General Map, from D'Anville, connecting the march of the army with the progress of the fleet.

Map; Sketch of the Indus.

Chart, No. 1, by Mr. Dalrymple, of the coast of Mekran from the Indus to the Gulph of Persia.

Chart, No. 2, by Mr. Dalrymple, of the Gulph of Persia.

These two charts are from actual surveys by Commodore Robinson, Lieutenants Porter, Blair, McCluer, Maccall, &c. with the ancient names added.

Sketch of the south-east angle of the coast of Persia, by Capt. Blair.

Map of the Euphrates, Tigris, Susiana, &c.

EXTRACTS.

MANNERS AND MODE OF LIVING OF THE ANCIENT ICTHYOPHAGI.

"THE manners of the wretched inhabitants have, occasionally, been already noticed; but Nearchus dwells upon some farther particulars, which, from their conformity with modern information, are worthy of remark. Their ordinary support is fish, as the name of Ichthyophagi, or fish-eaters, implies; but why they are for this reason specified as a separate tribe from the Gadrosians, who live inland, does not appear. Ptolemy considers all this coast as Karmania, quite to Masarna; and whether Gadrosia is a part of that province, or a province itself,

is no matter of importance: but the coast must have received the name Nearchus gives it from Nearchus himself, for it is Greek, and he is the first Greek who explored it. It may perhaps be a translation of a native name; and such translations the Greeks indulged in, sometimes to the prejudice of geography. But these people, though they live on fish, are few of them fishermen; for their barks are few, and those few very mean and unfit for service. The fish they obtain they owe to the flux and reflux of the tide; for they extend a net upon the shore, supported by stakes, of more than two hundred yards in length; within which, at the tide of ebb, the fish are confined, and settle in the pits or inequalities of the sand, either made for this purpose, or accidental. The greater quantity consists of small fish; but many large ones are also caught, which they search for in the pits, and extract with nets. Their nets are composed of the bark or fibres of the palm, which they twine into a cord, and form like the nets of other countries. The fish is generally eaten raw, just as it is taken out of the water, at least such as is small and penetrable; but the larger sort, and those of more solid texture, they expose to the sun, and pound them to a paste for store: this they use instead of meal or bread, or form them into a sort of cakes or frumenty. The very cattle live on dried fish, for there is neither grass nor pasture on the coast. Oysters, crabs, and shell-fish are caught in plenty; and though this circumstance is specified twice only in the early part of the voyage, there is little doubt but that these formed the principal support of the people during their navigation. Salt is here the production of nature; by which we are to understand, that the power of the sun in this latitude is sufficient for exhalation and chrysalization, without the additional aid of fire; and from this salt they formed an extract, which they used as the Greeks use oil. The country, for the most part, is so desolate, that the natives have no addition to their fish but dates: in some few places a small quantity of grain is sown; and there bread is their viand of luxury, and fish stands in the rank of bread. The generality of the people live in cabins, small and sliding; the better sort only have

houses, constructed with the bones of whales; for whales are frequently thrown upon the coast, and when the flesh is rotted off they take the bones, making planks and doors of such as are flat, and beams or rafters of the ribs or jaw-bones; and many of these monsters are found fifty yards in length. Strabo confirms this report to Arrian; and adds, that the vertebrae, or socket-bones of the back, are formed into mortars, in which they pound their fish, and mix it up into a paste, with the addition of a little meal." P. 265.

THE ARRIVAL OF NEARCHUS AND HIS FOLLOWERS AT ANAMIS.

"THE pleasure of being once more on land, after all the distresses they had experienced, is painted in strong colours by Nearchus, and as they were now in a friendly country, without apprehension either of famine or danger, the people were soon dispersed over the neighbouring tract, either from curiosity, or a desire of supplying their several wants; one of the parties accidentally fell in with a straggler, whose dress and language discovered him to be a Greek; tears burst from their eyes upon seeing once more a native of their own country, and hearing once more the sound of their own language. Inquiries commenced with the eagerness natural to their distress, when they learnt that he had not long left the army, and that the camp was at no great distance. They instantly hurried the stranger, with all the tumult of joy, to Nearchus; in his presence the same happy discovery was repeated, with assurances that the king was within five days journey, and that the governor of the province was upon the spot, from whom farther intelligence might be obtained.

"This circumstance of good fortune occurred on the day of their arrival. Nearchus instantly determined to undertake the journey, and the next day ordered the ships to be drawn on shore, and the camp to be fortified. While he was engaged in these transactions, the governor, who was not unacquainted with the anxiety of Alexander on account of the fleet, and thinking to recommend himself by carrying the first intelligence of its arrival, hurried up to the camp by the shortest route, and gain-
ing

ing admittance to the king, informed him that the fleet was safe, and that Nearchus himself was coming up in a few days. The joy of Alexander may be readily conceived, notwithstanding he could scarcely allow himself to give full credit to the report. Impatience succeeded to his doubts; day passed after day without confirmation of the fact; and at length, when due allowance had been made, and calculation was exhausted, he dispatched parties different ways in search of Nearchus, either to find him out if he were upon his road, or, if found, to protect him from the natives; but when several of these parties returned without success, concluding the governor's information was a delusion, he ordered him into confinement, not without the severest reproaches, for rendering his vexation more acute from the disappointment of his hopes.

"In this state of suspense he continued for several days, manifesting by his outward deportment the anguish he suffered in his heart. Nearchus, however, was actually on the road; and, while he was proceeding with Archias and five or six others in his company, fortunately fell in with a party from the army, which had been sent out with horses and carriages for his accommodation. The admiral and his attendants, from their appearance, might have passed unnoticed. Their hair long and neglected, their garments decayed, their countenance pale and weather-worn, and their persons emaciated by famine and fatigue, scarcely roused the attention of the friends they had encountered. They were Greeks, however, and of Greeks it was natural to inquire after the army, and where they were now encamped. An answer was given to their inquiry; but still they were neither recognized by the party, nor was any question asked in return. Just as they were separating from each other, 'Assuredly,' said Archias, 'this must be a party sent out for our relief; for on what other account could they be wandering about the desert? There is nothing strange in their passing us without notice, for our very appearance is a disguise. Let us address them once more, and inform them who we are, and learn from them on what service they are at present employed.' Nearchus approved of this advice, and, approaching them again,

inquired which way they were directing their course? 'We are in search of Nearchus and his people,' replied the officer; 'and I am Nearchus,' said the admiral, 'and this is Archias; take us under your conduct, and we will ourselves report our history to the king.' They were accordingly placed in the carriages, and conducted towards the army without delay. While they were upon their progress some of the horsemen, impatient to carry the news of this happy event, set off for the camp, to inform the king that Nearchus and Archias were arrived, with five or six attendants, but of the rest they had no intelligence. This suggested to Alexander that perhaps these only were preserved, and that the rest of the people had perished, either by famine or shipwreck; nor did he feel so much pleasure for the preservation of the few, as distress for the loss of the remainder. During this interval, Nearchus and his attendants arrived. It was not without difficulty that the king discovered who they were, under the disguise of their appearance; and this circumstance contributed to confirm him in his mistake, imagining that both their persons and their dress bespoke shipwreck, and the destruction of the fleet. He held out his hand, however to Nearchus, and led him aside from his guards and attendants, without being able to utter a word; as soon as they were alone he burst into tears, and continued weeping for a considerable time; till at length recovering, in some degree, his composure, 'Nearchus,' said he, 'I feel some satisfaction in finding that you and Archias have escaped; but tell me where, and in what manner, did my fleet and my people perish?' 'Your fleet,' replied Nearchus, 'is all safe, your people are safe, and we are come to bring you the account of their preservation.' Tears, but from a different source, now fell much faster from his eyes. 'Where, then, are my ships?' said he. 'At the Anamis,' replied Nearchus, 'all safe on shore, and preparing for the completion of their voyage.'—'By the Lybian Ammon, and the Jupiter of Greece, I swear to you,' rejoined the king, 'that I am more happy at receiving this intelligence than in being the conqueror of all Asia; for I should have considered the loss of my fleet, and the failure of this expedition, as a counterbalance

to all the glory I have acquired.' Such was the reception of the admiral, while the governor, who was the first bearer of the glad tidings, was still in bonds; upon the sight of Nearchus he fell at his feet, and implored his intercession. It may be well imagined that his pardon was as readily granted as it was asked.

"The joy was now universal through the army; a solemn sacrifice was proclaimed in honour of Jupiter the preserver, of Hercules, of Apollo the averter of destruction, of Neptune, and of every deity of the ocean; the games were celebrated, and a splendid procession exhibited, in which Nearchus was the principal ornament of the pomp, and the object which claimed the attention of every eye. Flowers and chaplets were wreathed for his head, and showered upon him by the grateful multitude, while the success of his enterprize was proclaimed by their acclamations, and celebrated in their songs."

THE DEATH OF ALEXANDER.

"IT appears from Plutarch, that Alexander had given a splendid entertainment to Nearchus and his officers, two days preceding the account contained in the diary, which commences on the 28th of the Macedonian month Dæceus, in the year 324, A. C. From the circumstances which follow, it is evident that Alexander was on the eve of commencing his expedition against Arabia, and that Nearchus, with the fleet, was to accompany this expedition, and to coast the Arabian shore down the Gulph of Persia, to that point at least where his own circumnavigation was to commence. If, therefore, we can suppose the army to have been successful, it is not impossible that a plan had been formed of connecting the operations, both by sea and land, round the whole coast, into the Gulph of Arabia. Impracticable as this may be deemed, the design is similar to that which had been imagined on the coast of the Mekran, and the execution of which had been frustrated only by the same disasters that were likely to have occurred on the present occasion. At the conclusion of the entertainment, when Alexander was returning to the palace, he was met by Medius, who had been feasting a party of the officers, and now requested the favour of the

king's company to do honour to the banquet. That night and the following day was spent in festivity, when it is not extraordinary that some symptoms of fever were the consequence of the excess. The diary commences here, and contains the following particulars:

"The king bathed, and finding the fever upon the increase, slept at the bathing-house.

"(The sleeping at the bathing-house is explained by Arrhan, who states that he was conveyed on his bed to the river side, and carried over to a garden-house on the opposite shore.)

"On this day, also, orders were issued for the land-forces to be ready to march on the 22d, and the fleet to be prepared to move on the 23d.

"19th, The king bathed; went from the bath to his chamber; passed the day at dice with Medius; bathed again in the evening; attended the sacrifices in a litter; took nourishment in the evening; the fever increased, and the night was passed in great perturbation.

"Orders were issued for the officers to attend on the next morning.

"20th, The king bathed; attended the sacrifices as before; conversed while in the bath with Nearchus, upon his voyage from India, and gave him fresh orders to be ready on the 23d.

"21st, The king bathed; attended the sacrifices in the morning; found no abatement of the disorder; transacted business with the officers; gave directions about the fleet; bathed again in the evening; the fever still increased.

"22d, The king removed into an apartment near the bath; attended the sacrifices; the fever now ran very high, and oppressed him much; he nevertheless ordered the principal officers to attend, and repeated his orders in regard to the fleet.

"23d, The king was conveyed to the sacrifices with great difficulty, but issued fresh orders to the naval officers, and conversed about filling up the vacancies in the army.

"24th, The king was much more oppressed, and the fever much increased.

"25th, The king was now sinking fast under the disorder, but issued orders for the generals to attend in the palace, and the officers of rank to

be in waiting at the gate. He suffered still more towards the evening, and was conveyed back again over the river, from the garden to the palace. Here he obtained a short repose; but, upon his awaking, when the generals were admitted, though he retained his senses, and knew them, he had lost the power of utterance.

" 26th, The fever had made a rapid progress all night, and continued without abating during the day.

" 27th, The soldiers now clamorously demanded to be admitted, wishing to see their sovereign once more, if he were alive; and, suspecting that he was dead, and his death concealed. They were suffered, therefore, to pass through the apartment in single file, without arms, and the king raised his head with difficulty, holding out his hand to them, but could not speak.

" 28th, In the evening the king expired.

" This diary, without a comment, exhibits the attention of Alexander to the design attributed to him in the preceding work, better than any other language can express. It proves that he had entertained Nearchus only the day previous to his illness, and that the expedition of this officer was one of the principal objects of his mind, almost to the last moment that he had the power of speech."

XXXII. *A New System of Finance*, &c. By THOMAS FRY, Author of the *Guardian of Public Credit*. 8vo. 2s. 6d. sewed. pp. 124. *Jordan.*

SKETCH OF THE LEADING FEATURES.

THE author of this pamphlet, after an "exposition of the defects of the present system of finance," professes to prove, by a variety of calculations, that a saving of public revenue might be made to the amount of near ten millions annually. He expatiates on the baneful consequences of stock-jobbing, and affirms that public losses have enabled the minister to "carry on the deception of lessening the public debt."—He dwells on the unparalleled advantages gained by the

"*Loan Mongers.*"—Replies to Messrs. Morgan and Vanfittart on the subject of finance.—Analyzes a letter from Simon, the stock-broker, to Alderman Curtis.—Displays the iniquity of private fortunes.—Proposes schemes for the benefit of age—for a reasonable compromise between debtor and creditor—for a perfect establishment of future national credit—and concludes with offering a mode for relieving the people from the most burthenfome of their taxes.—As our limits will not admit of entering at length on the nature of calculations, which would occupy a large space, we shall, as a specimen of Mr. Fry's style and opinions, give the following

EXTRACT.

"IN the early part of Mr. Pitt's administration, I was ready to have joined in the common cry of "Pitt for ever!" But first I had made up my mind, and determined to be better informed: and I soon found that our cherubim kept bad company, and such as I thought more likely to bring him to the gibbet, than to produce him any substantial credit as a statesman. One of the persons alluded to is Charles, surnamed Catchpenny. This Mr. Catchpenny Mr. Pitt was loading with honours, places, and pensions, to an enormous amount, though a halter would have been a more suitable reward. During Lord North's administration, Mr. Catchpenny was paymaster in this, that, and almost every lucrative department that was worth notice: the usual commissions, I am told, produced from forty to fifty thousand pounds annually: but all this would not do for Mr. Catchpenny. In the short interim of a change in administration, Mr. Catchpenny was called upon to make up his account and pay the balance. But what was the defence of this swindlesenator? Two hundred thousand pounds was on mortgage, and owing to the distressed situation of the landholders, Lord Mansfield would not admit of foreclosures, and therefore he could not pay the balance. Thus had this man drawn from the treasury 200,000*l.* more than he could use in the line of his employment, and made use

use of it, placing it to interest, as I am told, for his own private emolument, which produced him a profit of 10,000*l.* per annum. But note, that this sum in the way it was borrowed, cost the public at least 10*l.* per cent. which created a loss of 20,000*l.* per annum. This was one of our heaven-born minister's favourites, whom he receives with open arms, takes him to St. James's to inoculate him with noble blood;—and this lump of corruption, this rotten sheep, he turns into a herd of lordly lambs; of course spreads the infection to such a degree, that the price of mutton, with every other necessary of life, has been extravagantly dear ever since." P. 97.

XXXIII. *History of the Reign of George the Third, King of Great Britain, &c. from the Conclusion of the Seventh Session of the Sixteenth Parliament, in 1790, to the End of the Sixth Session of the Seventeenth Parliament of Great Britain, in 1796.* By ROBERT MACFARLAN, Esq. Vol. IVth. 8vo. 9s. boards, pp. 649. EVANS,

THE PREFACE.

THE author, after grounding the truth of his parliamentary researches on the effect of six or seven and twenty years attendance at the debates in both houses, apologizes for omitting the epithet *Mr.* before every proper name throughout his book; 'This omission,' he says, 'arises neither from plebeian insouciance, nor from a levelling principle, but from an attachment to classical purity; *Mr. Pitt* and *Mr. Fox* being as unmusical to the author's ears as *Mr. Cicero* and *Mr. Demosthenes*, and likely to reflect more ridicule than dignity on historical composition.'

Mr. Macfarlan professes to continue his work till the end of the war, and by giving it a beginning, a middle, and an end, to render it a complete drama, which may stand a chance of surviving 'the general wreck of numberless annals, that

'spring up like mushrooms, with the rapidity of ephemerals,' and that his '*Annals of Europe* will be limited in their extent by his ideas of propriety and reputation, and not by any prospects of influence and emolument.'

ANALYSIS OF THE NARRATIVE.

A. D. 1790. Commencement of the history, by what the author calls 'a kind of Sallustian preface,'—the general election in 1790, and the characters of William Pitt and Charles James Fox. — Parliamentary debates on the subject of Spanish encroachments. — Peace between Austria and the Porte, Sweden and Russia, &c. — Precedents against the renewal of Warren Hastings's impeachment, and contrary opinions. — The impeachment continued. — Austrian conquests restored to the Porte by the mediation of Great Britain. — Haughty perseverance of the Russian Empress. — Affairs of Sweden. — Revolution accomplished by Gustavus. — Transactions in Denmark. — An armistice between the two countries. — Heroic firmness of Gustavus; — Russian operations at sea. — Military conduct of Gustavus; — his bravery and misfortunes; — he retrieves his fame by gloriously defeating the Russian fleet. — Peace in consequence between Russia and Sweden, — and its effects on Britain and Prussia.

1791. Opposition in Parliament to a war with Russia. — Debates. — Character of Dundas. — Parliamentary arrangements, and debates on Libels. — Ecclesiastical regulations. — Slave trade. — State of the national income and expenditure, — and financial state of the East Indies.

1792. Riots at Birmingham. — Meeting of Parliament. — Debates on the Russian armament — and on the war against Tippoo. — Account of the origin, progress, and termination of the war in India, commencing at the death of Aurengzebe, and comprizing, among other points, characteristics of the Hindoos and Chinese. — Views of Tippoo Saib. — his

his attack upon Travencore and defeat. — Military operations of the British. — Heroism of Bahader Khan. — Bangalore taken by Earl Cornwallis. — Various military movements. — Decisive capture of Seringapatam. — Consequent submission of Tipoo, and conclusion of the war. — Marriage of the Duke of York; — arrangement of his revenue. — Allowance to the Duke of Clarence, and payment of the Prince of Wales's debts: — consequent reflections. — Parliamentary debates on the national revenue, and on the police act. — Character of Sheridan. — Complaints of the Scotch Boroughs. — Debates on the Test Act; — on a bill for further tolerating the Unitarians, and on seditious writings and associations. — Rise and progress of the French revolution. — Prior state of France; — its first ideas of liberty, how caused. — Character of Necker; — of Philip Duke of Orleans. — Meeting of the French States General at Versailles. — Comparative scale of French and British peerage. — Perseverance of the French commonalty. — Ignorance of Necker. — Steps taken by Orleans. — Character of Mirabeau. — Convulsed state of Paris. — Insurrections. — Surrender of the Hospital of Invalids, and destruction of the Bastille. — Flight of the Count D'Artois and the Princes of Condé and Conti. — Execution of Foulon. — Further devastations in Paris. — Concessions of the nobility and clergy. — March of the populace to Versailles. — Heroism of the King and Queen. — Emigration of the clergy, nobility, and lawyers. — Abolition of tithes. — Flight and recapture of the King. — A new constitution established. — Preparations of the coalesced powers against France. — Instability of the populace, and massacre of the Swiss Guards on the 10th of August. — Deposition and imprisonment of Louis. — Death of the Duke de Rochefoucault. — Operations of the allied army. — Massacres on the 1st of September, and murder of the Princess de Lamballe. —

Military movements of Custine, Dumourier, &c. — Battle of Gemappe. — Examinations, trial, and death of Louis 16th.

1793. Leading circumstances. — Parliamentary debates, &c. relative to the war between France and England. — Treaty of the latter with Russia. — Defection of Dumourier from the republican army, after seizing the commissioners sent to apprehend him. — Military operations, and parliamentary debates on the war. — Bill to prevent traitorous correspondence. — Exchequer bills issued. — New duties proposed. — Uncultivated state of the Highlands considered. — Petition of J. H. Tooke. — Consequent discussions on the subject of parliamentary reform. — State of the East India Company, and renewal of its charter considered. — Review of the Netherlands. — Variety of military transactions in the armies of Cobourg and Dampierre. — The Prussians joined by the Duke of York. — The French beat at Famars. — Valenciennes taken. — Battle of Lincelles. — Retreat of the Duke of York from Dunkirk. — Measures of the Convention. — Death of Marat. — Toulon taken in trust by the English. — Resources of the French. — Destruction of Lyons. — Massacre of the priests. — Trial and execution of the Queen of France. — New French calendar. — Remarkable speech of Robespierre. — Evacuation of Toulon. — Description of Corsica. — Reduction of Fiorenza, Bastia, and Calvi.

1794. Parliamentary discussions on the King's speech; — on the landing of Hessian troops; — on treaties with Sardinia and Prussia. — Act to prevent treasonable practices. — Plans for internal defence. — New duties. — Operations in the East and West Indies. — Conquest of the French Windward Islands. — Naval operations. — Bravery of Captains Pellew, Saumarez, Laforey, Paget, Watkins, Newcome, Trollope, Williams, Beauclerk, &c. — Actions between Lord Howe and the French fleet on the

28th and 29th of May, and on the memorable 1st of June.—Efforts of the Convention by land. — Military transactions. — Landrecies taken. — Tyranny of Robespierre. — Fall of Danton, and execution of Madame Elizabeth. — Destruction of Robespierre and his party — Operations of Pichegru and the allied armies. — Transactions in Flanders. — Belgium and Holland won by the French. — March of the British troops to Westphalia. — Victories of the armies of the Rhine and Moselle. — Particulars relative to the partition of Poland. — Exertions of Kosciuszko, and massacre of Warsaw.

1795. Affairs of Spain. — The Spaniards defeated at Figueras. — Gaseonade of General Moncey. — Peace between France and Spain. — Meeting of the English parliament. — Debates on the continuance of the war. — Ways and means for supply. — Revenues of India and Ireland. — Prince of Wales's establishment. — Act to prevent treasonable practices renewed. — Inquiry into the state of the navy, &c. &c. — Irish affairs. — Recall of Earl Fitzwilliam. — Petition of the Catholics. — French affairs in Holland. — Confiscation of the Stadtholder's property. — Establishment of the Batavian Convention. — Jourdan crosses the Rhine. — is defeated by Clairfait. — Insurrection of the Vendéans — they are overcome. — Barbarities of Turreau and Carrier. — Treaty of the Republicans with La Vendée. — Renewal of the war. — Fate of the Quiberon expedition. — Naval operations. — Capture of the Isle Dieu; — of the Cape; — of Ceylon; — and settlements of the Dutch in the Straits of Malacca. — American affairs. — Treaty of commerce between Great Britain and America. — Domestic fermentations: — Bill to prevent seditious assemblies. — Character of William Windham; — of Lord Loughborough. — Considerations in Parliament on the high price of corn. — State of the army in 1796.

1796. Ways and means. — General state of commerce. — Defence and

acquittal of Warren Hastings. — Character of Burke. — Internal politics of France, and preparations for the ensuing campaign. — Plan of the new constitution; — its adoption. — Proposals of peace to France, — rejected. — Dissolution of Parliament.

EXTRACTS.

POLITICAL CHARACTERS OF PITT AND FOX.

“ THE minister, William Pitt, it is true, was in years only young, but in wisdom mature; being, as North justly observed, *born a minister*, and in Barre's words, a man of *splendid eloquence*. However vain the art of physiognomy may have been proved by experience, men will always be prejudiced in favour of certain lineaments of face and proportions of limbs; and an imposing countenance and graceful person will always be deemed the best introductory recommendations. — Nature, who having many to gratify, can seldom lavish all her gifts on an individual, has been sparing to Pitt of bodily accomplishments; for his visage is rather boyish and unexpressive; and his lank person conveys the idea of feebleness and languor, more than of firmness and vigour; but, like Ulysses, he soon obliterates those unfavourable impressions, when his big manly voice issues from his breast, and compels his audience to think no longer of his figure and look, but of his wisdom and eloquence. Clear, comprehensive, and dignified in argument, he never loses sight of his subject, never indulges any idle sallies of the imagination, nor amuses his hearers with meretricious ornaments, fitter for a school of declamation than for a senate. His powers of amplification, it must be owned, are wonderful, and, like those of the Roman orator, must excite the envy of his distanced rivals; and, accordingly, they accuse him of enveloping his sentiments in such a cloud of words, that his meaning is not discernible. But how can this charge be sustained, when the same antagonists acknowledge his superior eminence for lucid order, sententious periods, and sarcastic replies? His clearness of conception is evinced by method and arrangement, in hasty as well as premeditated

meditated efforts. In a studied harangue, and in an extemporary speech, the stream of his eloquence flows with the same uninterrupted current, except that, where obstacles occur, it is forcible, vehement, and irresistible: and that, where the channel is clear, it is grand and majestic. The speeches of other senators come often mended from the reporter's pen, but Pitt's always marred; because his sentiments are so noble, and his expressions so apocryphal, that to sketch a faint picture of them requires, what will hardly ever be found, a mind of as much elevation and refinement as his own. In glowing expressions, in the lightning of speech, in those electric strokes, which blast like the fire of heaven, Pitt may not *yet* equal his father; but in extent of political knowledge, in acquaintance with the law and the execution, and in the mystery of finance, he may fairly claim a superiority. When to the advantages of a happy genius, of the instructions, of the speeches, and of the example of the late Earl of Chatham, we add the good fortune of the manliest and most commanding voice in either house of parliament, we need not be surprised at the power of his oratory; especially when it is considered, that envy and malice, which are ever so eager to depress the exalted, have not been able to fix a single stain upon his character. Having by a fortunate concurrence of circumstances become prime minister, before the acceptance of a subordinate station, which he publicly disclaimed, and its general consequence, a connection with different parties, could furnish calumny with a plea for stigmatizing him as a faithless deserter, or unprincipled apostate, Pitt commenced his course pure and untainted, and still remains uncontaminated, in spite of the artifices and calumnies of his active and able competitors. After introducing order into the deranged state of the finances, after annihilating the pernicious practice of smuggling, concluding a beneficial treaty of commerce with France, adding several millions annually to the revenue, and establishing a fund for the gradual liquidation of the national debt; after severing Holland from France, and attaching her to Great Britain; after maintaining the honour and interest of the public in the dispute with Spain; after supporting the character and en-

larging the commerce of his country abroad, and extending by various regulations her trade at home, it might be reasonably presumed that the minister still enjoyed the full confidence of the nation; and the divisions in both houses in favour of his measures, soon justified the presumption.

“ The minister's competitor, and the principal leader of the ousted, and therefore adverse party, was Charles James Fox, now returned a second time member for Westminster, a gentleman long distinguished by his admirable talents for debate. Designed from the first dawn of genius, as well as the present lord of the ascendant, for the senate, Fox was trained to argumentation and oratory by his father, who was himself no mean orator, and the proprietor of a rotten borough, which he bequeathed to his son, as a certain resource, if his own abilities and exertions should not ensure him a seat in Parliament. The father having laboured under the disadvantage of being styled by London, in a remonstrance to the King, the defaulter of unaccounted millions, the son was, upon his early appearance in the House of Commons, eyed with suspicion, which his youthful indiscretion did not diminish; as the waste of private is but an indifferent recommendation to the care of public property. Countenanced, however, as Fox has been by great and respectable characters, it is but charity to suppose that his follies did not exceed the limits prescribed by honour, and that versatility and inconsistency are not dishonourable in a statesman; since, in the course of a few months, he was the vigorous champion and violent assailant of North; first the virulent enemy of the rights of election, in the case of Wilkes, next the man of the people in all constitutional questions; now threatening to impeach as an evil counsellor, now hastening to form a coalition with the minister, whom he accused of having dismembered the empire, and with whom he once declared there could be no safety under the same roof. These deviations from principles and professions, this conspicuous man has had frequent opportunities of displaying as a senator, but few as a minister; for the duration of the coalition was so short, that no measures of much consequence came

came to light, but his East-India Bill, which has been marked with the complete disapprobation of the public, as an unconstitutional invasion of chartered rights. This luminary, whose complexion is swarthy, eye piercing, and figure fqualid, is in his person robust, athletic, and masculine; but though once active, he is now heavy and corpulent, and was some years ago threatened with somnolence, which might have terminated in a lethargy, had he not been roused into action by the ancient rivalry between the houses of Pitt and Fox, and ashamed to allow a young and inexperienced racer to walk over the course, which he had so long trod without a match. With a shrill and harsh, but piercing and impressive voice, with a rapid but distinct utterance, Fox never failed to engage the attention of his auditors, though he could not often communicate to them the heat which he felt in his own breast, as from the quick succession of his crowded ideas, he became suddenly agitated and impassioned, before he could raise in them corresponding emotion; and his long pauses for recollection at the close of each argument, interrupted the current of passion, and weakened the general effect. The repetition, too, of the last words of a sentence, to catch the first words of the next, gave this orator's premeditated speeches too much the air of study and scholastic artifice, and belied the assertions of those who pretend, in spite of his own serious declarations, that his effusions are extemporary. In extemporary effusions, however, it is that his native eloquence shines most conspicuous and energetic, full of new matter, and unexpected ideas; of pointed observations, and happy allusions. In short, he is a better debater than an orator; better calculated for the captious disputations of the bar, than for the candid direction of a popular assembly, in which success depends much not only upon being good, but also upon being thought good. Careless and negligent in his dress, he discovers the same carelessness and negligence in his style; having, it seems, been prevented by dissipation from attending habitually to the structure of a sentence, as well as to the arrangement of a speech, and by this defect missing what he would otherwise justly deserve, the name of the British De-

mosthenes, no less than his happier rival merits the title of the British Cicero. Fox's reasoning is sometimes circuitous and sophistical, Pitt's always direct and fair; the former is an exact, the latter a great painter; the one by detailing minute particulars, and leaving nothing unsaid, is, though never frigid, occasionally tedious; the other, by grouping the strong and prominent features of a question, generally interests, and never tires. Fox's scream on hearing the animating cry of his party, reminds us of the hawk darting rapidly at his quarry, and his antagonist's voice of the sounding course of the eagle, rushing in his might to pounce the writhing and reluctant dragon." P. 2.

MURDER OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF ARLES.

"WHEREVER nonjuring priests could be found, they suffered without enquiry, without distinction, and without pity. One picture drawn by a spectator will suffice for all. A hundred and twenty of these proscribed men, who had been promised their liberty in two days by Manuel, were surprised at the sight of labourers employed in digging pits. Hearing at the end of a few days the report of guns, and the shouts of men, they saw at last an ensign of the national guards, with some commissioners of the section, and a troop of Marseillaise, rush into the garden in which they were dispersed. As they crowded under the wall of a church, which they would not enter lest it should be polluted with blood, the chief of the assassins, seeing one of them shot, and thinking so quick a death too easy, cried out, 'no shooting.' Upon the immediate advance of pikes, axes, and poniards, the priests encircled the Archbishop of Arles, whose name was called. The venerable and grey-haired prelate, after kneeling and receiving absolution, declared, that if his blood would appease the fury of the murderers, it was his duty to save the lives of a multitude at the expense of his own. Moving forward accordingly, with his arms crossed upon his breast, and with his eyes directed towards heaven, he said, 'I am he whom you demand.' His noble and dignified aspect awed the bloody ruffians into inactivity for ten minutes. At last, upbraiding their own weakness,

ness, they advanced, but shrink back again abashed from his looks. At length a miscreant struck off his cap with a pike: and respect being thus violated, and their fury kindled, a sabre from behind laid open his skull. His right hand, which he had raised towards the wound as far as his eye, was then cut off, and fell to the ground. The unfortunate victim, crying out, 'Oh, my God!' lifted up the left, and receiving from another sabre a gash on the face, sunk on the earth in a sitting posture, when a fourth sabre laid him prostrate and lifeless. Thus fell one of the most amiable of Frenchmen, whose only crime was the relief he afforded from his private fortune to the necessitous clergy of his diocese. The remainder of the hundred and twenty being forced into the church, came out two by two, after being absolved by the Bishops of Xaintes and Beauvais at the altar, and for not swearing to maintain a constitution, which their murderers had destroyed, were stabbed without mercy, and added to the heap of dead bodies lying before their eyes."

P. 407.

DISTRESSFUL SITUATION OF THE BRITISH TROOPS IN THEIR MARCH TO WESTPHALIA.

"BEFORE the British troops could make due preparations for passing the Yssel, the republicans pressing on attacked their out posts between the Waal and the Rhine, but were repulsed in every direction. The pickets after this affair expeditiously joined the main body, and all began their march from the heights of Rhenan at midnight, leaving behind three hundred men, too feeble or too grievously wounded to be removed from the hospital. Indeed, the general orders now issued for the removal of the sick proved a death-warrant to many helpless and miserable objects. Constantly carried in open waggons, exposed to the intense severity of the weather, to drifting snow, and heavy falls of sleet and rain, destitute frequently of victuals till the army halted, and then but scantily provided, littered in cold churches upon a short allowance of dirty straw, without the comfort of a single blanket to repel the keen attacks of the chilling air of the night, they expired by hundreds,

and to the reproach of the medical department, which is accused of ignorance, neglect, and inhumanity.

"The distresses of this retreating army; one night in the middle of January, present a shocking picture of a winter's campaign. The troops having a dreary and trackless common, twenty-three miles in length, and deeply covered with snow, drifted by a strong easterly wind in their faces; were so exhausted by fatigue, that some battalions halted at the adjacent villages; and as all could not find accommodation, or even shelter, some proceeded. In the night many losing the line of march, wandered for relief among the hamlets; and many through faintness sunk down, oppressed with drowsiness, and never to rise again. In the morning, a spectator of this dismal scene could not move an hundred yards in any direction, without encountering the dead bodies of men, women, children, and horses. Here stood a baggage-cart, with a team of horses sunk in the ruts of snow, stiff perhaps, but not quite dead, with the hoar frost on their manes; there lay an overturned waggon, with its team frozen in the traces, and without a driver. The canvas tilt being repeatedly struck with a sword, a feeble voice at last was heard, and two frost-nipt legs, unable to support their owner, were with difficulty advanced. Within lay dead two out of three, who, for the preservation of life, had, by creeping close, endeavoured to communicate mutual warmth. The survivor being placed on a horse, was conveyed to the hospital, but his frost-bitten toes dropping off, and his whole mass of blood appearing coagulated, made his recovery doubtful. Near another overturned cart lay the husband and the wife; the husband a robust and manly soldier, the wife a beautiful young woman, with an infant about seven months old at the breast, all three overtaken by the icy hand of death. The mother had expired in the act of suckling her child; for with one breast exposed she lay upon the drifted snow, with her milk drawn by the babe from the nipple in a stream, congealed into a white icicle. The infant looked as if its lips had been just disengaged, reposing its little head upon the mother's bosom, and having its mouth overflowing with milk, frozen as it trickled down its cheek:
Hard

hard by, in one of the panniers of a horse lying down; but not quite dead, was found breathless another infant, two years old, belonging to the same unfortunate pair, wrapped up in flannel and straw; and not far off her frozen brother, with a bundle of linen cloth, and a few biscuits. But why should we distress the reader with the prosecution of a tale, of which we have given enough to harrow up the soul, and to make the blood run cold with horror." P. 491.

XXXIV. *A Letter to his Grace the Duke of Portland.* Being a Defence of the Conduct of his Majesty's Ministers in sending an Ambassador to treat for Peace with the French Directory, against the Attack made upon that Measure by the Right Hon. Edmund Burke; and an Endeavour to prove that the permanent Establishment of the French Republic is compatible with the Safety of the religious and political Systems of Europe. By JAMES WORKMAN, Esq. of the Middle Temple. 8vo. 2s. 6d. sewed, pp. 116. Owen.

EPITOME.

THE arguments of this publication go to set aside four positions advanced by Mr. Burke. — To the first, which represents the real government of France as not existing in *that* country, but in whatever place her exiled princes reside, Mr. Workman replies by a discussion on the nature of negotiations in general, the effects more than the mode of which ought to be attended to; — he draws a moral and physical distinction between the duties of a good citizen and a wise potentate; — he maintains that the latter should act with regard to foreign powers chiefly as they may affect the condition of his own subjects; — and contends that where the recognition of a foreign government neither can affect its internal policy, or dismember the dominions of the prince who makes

that recognition, it is, when such acknowledgment influences the decision of war or peace, the necessary and indispensable duty of an enlightened sovereign. On Mr. Burke's second objection to the recognition of the French Republic, founded on a charge of its depravity, the author observes, that the republic of Algiers might in many instances produce the same objections: — he contrasts the government under Robespierre with that of the new constitution, and explains the nature of many advantages we are likely to derive from having acknowledged it. — On the third article, viz. that a peace with France would be destructive not only to the religion and laws of this country, but to those of all Europe, Mr. W. asserts, that 'not one revolution has been effected in the world since the revolution of France, by the mere force or fascination of her principles;' to prove which he cites the examples of Poland, Venice, and Genoa; and observes that *the sword*, and not the doctrines of France, has effected the changes of government in Holland, the Netherlands, Savoy, &c. — he opposes the moral foundation of Christianity, as professed in this country, against the powers of foreign sophistry or example, — draws a parallel between the English and French constitutions, which latter, he affirms, is in many instances grounded on the basis of the former, and combats Mr. Burke's last proposition, of continuing the war till the monarchy is restored, on the grounds that similarity of laws and customs may more frequently promote wars between different nations, than if their manners totally disagreed; — he instances our indifference with regard to the minutiae of what passes in countries of opposite religions, &c. — compliments the country on the present system of the war, in preference to that of fighting merely and avowedly for the purpose of effecting a counter revolution in France, — points out modes of resource, and concludes

with some recommendations relative to the conducting of West India affairs, and the emancipation of the negroes.

EXTRACTS.

TRAITS OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT IN FRANCE.

"IN almost every respect the ruling persons of the new government are diametrically opposite to the Jacobin faction. They encourage, with a zeal that the worst of their enemies must esteem laudable, the improvement of the arts and sciences; not those only which administer to the art of war, but all which can supply instruction or afford delight to men. Their projected establishments for the education of youth merit the attention and imitation of every government in the world. Their manners, still more than their morals, are remote from Jacobin usage. They have laid aside that barbarous grossness of language which was once esteemed an essential part of the accomplishment of a republican, but which no prince would be pleased to have addressed to his ambassador. The squalid and fordid apparel that was once displayed with such ludicrous and grotesque vanity, is no longer in the mode of Paris. The ministers and senators of the French republic have long thought that there is no necessary connexion, and, indeed, nothing congenial between dirt and patriotism; between rags and liberty. — Were your Grace now to visit Paris in a diplomatic capacity, the benevolence of your mind would not be afflicted with the relation of any but former atrocities; you would not see one person brought to the guillotine (or, as the exterminators facetiously expressed it, "peeping thro' the little national window,") for the promulgation of opinions; you would be led into apartments as splendid as any in Burlington House; you would be introduced to a gentleman wearing as handsome robes as your own, who would speak to you politely, and call you by your title, without once assuring you that your illustrious master was a crowned robber; that your

countrymen were a pack of stupid and execrable slaves, or that things would never go on well in England until your Grace and all the rest of our nobility were strangled with the bowels of all our priests,* and the management of our affairs confided to some worthy gentleman of Wapping or St. Giles's, whom they in their goodness would recommend us to elect. No such insulting language would be addressed to your Grace. Whatever might be the lofty and unreasonable demands of the directory, they would not be made in the style of the *pere Duchesne*; you would be treated as a gentleman and respected as the representative of a sovereign power: you would find among the members of the French government some men of splendid talents and extensive reputation, whose acquaintance it would not disgrace your lordship or any other person in Europe to cultivate."

P. 31.

EXPOSITION OF THE WORD JACOBIN.

"I USE the word Jacobin, and perhaps correctly, in the sense in which it is now and has been, for upwards of two years, understood in the place where the term originated. To avoid a disgusting and hideous enumeration of crimes and absurdities, I define Jacobinism to be the system of politics adopted by the Jacobin Club of Paris, from the year 1793 to the time of its destruction, and acted upon in various places, by Le Bon, Feron, Collot d'Herbois, Carrier, Marat, and Robespierre. By Jacobinism I mean that system "which drenched France with blood, and inundated it with tears; proscribed probity, virtue, and philosophy; annihilated commerce, arts, and sciences; honoured Vandalism and robbery; corrupted moral principle; delegated the power of life and death to the most ferocious of men; erected 50,000 bastilles, and filled them with pretended conspirators; massacred age on its bed of pain; murdered infancy in the mother's womb; violated chastity in the moment of death; fatted the monsters of the ocean with human flesh;

* It was a saying of one of the Jacobins (I believe of Anacharis Cloots, surnamed the orator of the human race), that no good would be done in the world until the last of kings was strangled with the bowels of the last of priests.

changed the Rhone and the Loire to rivers of blood, Vaucluse to a fountain of tears, Nantes to a sepulchre; Paris, Arras, Bourdeaux, Strasbourg, to slaughter-houses, and France to one vast theatre of horror, pillage, and murder," when, therefore, I speak of Jacobinism, I cannot allude to any thing English. There is nothing in England like it. Instead of 30,000 Jacobins I do not believe the country contains one. *Note, p. 31.*

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONSTITUTIONS.

"ON a close examination of the constitution, with the framers of which his Majesty was advised to negotiate, it appears not only to be founded on principles congenial to those of the English constitution, but to be framed throughout as nearly in the same shape as the hatred of France to her old government, and various other circumstances, would permit. In some instances, the restrictions of the right of suffrage, both in respect to age and property, are more numerous and more severe in the new French constitution than in our's. No French citizen has the right of voting for a member of either of the legislative councils, unless he is 25 years of age, and is in possession of a property equivalent, in some districts, to seven pounds, and, in others, to fourteen pounds sterling, per annum.

"The legislative authority is vested in two councils, or houses, according to our phrase. Citizens under the age of 40 years are excluded from the council of ancients, and after the seventh year of the republic, no person under the age of 30 years will be competent to be a member of the council of five hundred.

"This qualification excludes from the legislature an immense portion of the democracy. By our laws, 21 years give the age of competency for a seat in either house of Parliament. The French constitution does not, indeed, require the legislators to possess considerable property; but it is not likely that the electors, who must themselves have property, will chuse for representatives men who have none; that they will vest legislative power with those whose necessities might tempt them to make too free with the purses of their constituents.

I think it may be fairly presumed, that the operation of all these qualifications, particularly the qualifications of age, will give to the future government of the French republic a sober, serious, and steady character; a character incompatible with a disposition to encourage wild and wicked revolutionary projects.

"The French constitution has given the executive authority to a council of five persons, who are vested with high powers, and clothed with little less than regal splendor. This council, called the Executive Directory, superintends the execution of the laws, the receipt and expenditure of the public money, and the ministry of all the municipal bodies: it disposes of the armed force by sea and land, receives ambassadors, negotiates treaties, proposes peace and war, appoints and dismisses at pleasure all the ministers, generals, and a great number of the other public functionaries: it has its guards, its messengers of state, and its ushers.—(Their dress would, in some countries, entitle them to be called gentlemen ushers.) Its members are lodged in splendid palaces, arrayed in robes of state, addressed in the most respectful language, and received with the highest military honours. Its relation to the legislative assemblies bears a strong resemblance to that which exists in practice between his Majesty and both Houses of Parliament.

"If the Directory have no legislative voice, his Majesty never exerts the legislative authority bestowed upon him by our constitution, but in sanctioning the decrees of our two legislative assemblies. The Directory have not the full power of declaring war: it cannot be declared but by a decree of the legislative body, upon the formal propositions of the Directory. With us the same forms are observed; for although the royal prerogative authorizes his Majesty to declare war in the first instance, he is always pleased to send a message to both Houses of Parliament; whenever he thinks that war is necessary, and without their approbation and concurrence he never engages the country in any contest whatever. Treaties made by the Executive Directory with foreign powers are not valid until they are ratified by the legislature. His Majesty can, indeed, by virtue

of his prerogative, make treaties to bind his subjects; but the same gracious regard to the wishes and opinions of the nation, that he always manifests previous to a declaration of war, never suffers him to conclude any treaty, until his ministers, having felt the pulse of Parliament, can assure him that the treaty will meet with its approbation. In some circumstances, apparently of no great importance, our political modes are exactly copied by the republican legislators. They have constructed the very galleries of their assemblies in conformity with our's. What the discretion of the speakers of our Houses of Parliament has observed in the admission of auditors into these assemblies, has been adopted in France, and secured with the force and solemnity of a constitutional article.

"This is the political system (excellent, I hope, since it resembles our own), which Mr. Burke presumes to call Jacobinism by establishment.—This is the form of the government that he has the effrontery to represent as a tumultuous military tyranny, and to compare (but not without disparagement) to the savage, sanguinary, and piratical despotism of Algiers. Is it possible that a state which has formed its government on the model of the freest, wisest, and most moderate government that, until lately, existed in the world, can merit the epithets bloody, impious, abominable, perfidious?"

XXXV. *The Satires, Epistles, and Art of Poetry of Horace*, translated into English Verse, by WILLIAM BOSCAWEN, Esq. 8vo. 8s. 6d. boards. pp. 559. Stockdale.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PREFACE.

"—IN the humbler but far more difficult task of translation (after speaking of Pope's *Imitations of Horace*), though less pleasure can be communicated to learned readers, more advantage may be gained to the literature of our country: even an admirer of Horace in the original may be curious to see how his sentiments can

be expressed with fidelity, yet with some degree of grace, in our native language. The English reader, when once assured that he has before him the faithful representation of an admired ancient, will feel every step of his progress, if not smooth and agreeable, yet firm and secure; he will be pleased, where he finds spirit or elegance, satisfied with ease and perspicuity, and less offended by occasional harshness, which an anxious desire of fidelity might have produced. Imitations, therefore, it is conceived, however spirited or happy, by no means supersede the expediency of a translation; more particularly where the imitator has only copied the turn of thought from his original, but adhered to his own characteristic style and manner. This is precisely the case with Pope's Imitations. 'Whoever expects (says Warburton) a Paraphrase of Horace, as a faithful copy of his genius, or manner of writing, in these Imitations, will be much disappointed. Our author uses the Roman poet for little more than his canvaſs; and, if the old design, or colouring, chance to suit his purpose, it is well; if not, he employs his own without scruple or ceremony. Hence it is, he is so frequently serious, where Horace is in jest, and at ease, where Horace is disturbed: in a word, he regulates his movements no further on his original, than was necessary for promoting their common plan of reformation of manners'—

"—On the mode of translation adopted, it cannot be necessary to add much to what has been said in the Preface to the Odes: the opinion I there ventured to give in favour of a closer translation than it has of late been the fashion to praise, remains unaltered; but the proverbial expressions and Latin idioms frequent in these Satires, are often incapable of a literal version: in such cases, it is surely better to find,

find, if possible, an idiom of our own language, correspondent to the meaning, if not to the words, of the original than (as some translators have done) offend the reader by English words with a Latin idiom or sense.

"After all, I feel more than ever the impossibility that any attempts of mine should do justice to a writer like Horace. But the approbation conferred on the translations of the Odes by persons whose judgment I revere, and, indeed, by the literary world in general, induces me to hope this part of the work may also have some little merit and utility. It may amuse the admirers of our poet, by shewing them an entire version somewhat more resembling his manner than those which they have hitherto seen. It may gratify, and possibly inform, the English reader, by giving him a nearer view of perhaps the most elegant, and certainly the most instructive, poet of the Augustan age."

SPECIMEN.

TRANSLATION OF SATIRE IX.

"AS on the (a) sacred road one day I saunter'd, in my usual way, Full of some trifles, now forgot, And musing—on I know not what, Came one whose name I barely knew, And seiz'd my hand, 'Friend, how

'do'st do?'
'Well, as the times are,' I replied,
'And may whate'er you wish betide!'
When still he followed; to get free,
I cried, 'Your business, Sir, with

'me?'
'Sir, I'd be known to you:—I'm deem'd
'One of the learn'd.'—The more
'esteem'd.'

I now, uneasy and perplex'd,
Walk'd fast one moment, stopp'd the
next;

Then, in important whispers, gave
Some mock directions to my slave,
Perpir'd all over, and confess'd
(b) Bollanus in his dulness blest.

Still on what first occurs he chatters,
The streets, the town, and such-like
matters:

I answer'd not:—he thus went on:

'I see you're wretched to be gone:

'But, say or do whate'er you will,
'Tis vain; for I'll attend you still.
'Where are you bound?'—'Oh, Sir, I

'pray
'Don't let me lead you from your

'way!
'This morn I purpose to attend
'One whom you know not, an old

'friend
'Beyond the Tiber (as 'tis said)
'(c) Near Cæsar's gardens, (d) sick in

'bed.'
'Well: I love walking, and have lei-

'sure;
'So I'll attend you there with pleasure.'
(e) I fulkily hung down my ears,

Just as a stubborn ass appears
When loaded much. He then held
forth:

'Ob, Sir! if you but knew my worth,
'(f) Viscus, nay, Varius' self, would
'seem

'Not more to merit your esteem.

'For where's the genius that can rhyme
'(g) So much or in so short a time?

'(h) What dancer glides so smooth along?

'(i) Hermogenes, for powers of song
'Must envy me, if e'er he heard.'

Here I could just squeeze in a word:

'Have you no mother, no relation
'At home, to find you occupation?'
'No, Sir; I've laid them all to rest;

'Oh, then, let me alike be blest!
'Dispatch me, too!'—For thus of old,

(k) A Sabine dame my fate foretold,
When at my birth, with boding look,
The dire prophetic urn she shook:

'No baleful drugs, no martial strife,
'No pleurisy shall end his life,

'No cough, no gout; but, soon or
'late,

'He'll be destroy'd by endless prate.

'Then let him, at his riper age,
'Avoid all talkers, if he's sage!

'Twas now past ten o'clock: our way
Near (l) Vesta's busy temple lay.

There in a suit he had been bail'd,
And needs must lose it if he fail'd.

'Now, then,' he cried, 'if you're my
'friend,

'Here, for awhile, my cause attend!
'I'll die, if I can (m) aid your cause,

'Or know one tittle of the laws!
'Besides, I'm hastening where you

'know.'
'Well, then,' cried he, 'shall I forego

'You or my cause?'—'Me, I implore!'
'Not so,' cried he; and march'd be-

fore.
I followed, as it serves no end
Still with the victor to contend.

(n) How

* (n) How does Mæcenas? tell me where-
 ' ther
 * You still live pleasantly together?
 * Few are his friends (I thus re-
 join'd)
 * And sound his principles and mind.
 * None, Sir, (he cried) I ever knew
 * Have play'd their cards so well as
 ' you.
 * Yet might you luckier still be reckon'd,
 * Would you admit me as your second.
 * Thus aided, I may safely swear
 * You'd undermine each rival there.'
 * Sir, you're deceiv'd, if you sup-
 ' pose
 (I cried) ' we live on terms like
 ' those.
 * No house, believe me, is more pure;
 * From ills like those none more se-
 ' cure.
 * What though another have more
 ' self,
 * Or deeper learning than myself,
 * I feel no injury or disgrace:
 * Each has his just allotted place.'
 * You tell me something noble, new,
 * Scarce credible.'—' And yet 'tis
 ' true.'
 * Well, you've inflam'd my wish to gain
 * Admittance 'midst this friendly train.'
 * Oh, Sir! if you but once pursue it,
 * Such is your worth, I'm lure you'll
 ' do it.
 * When once you know him, 'tis not
 ' hard.
 (o) This rather puts him on his
 guard.
 * Trust me the ways and means to ex-
 ' plore!
 * I'll bribe his slaves, besiege his door;
 * Where, should he keep me out to-day,
 * To-morrow still I'll work my way.
 * I'll stop him where'er we meet,
 * And scrape acquaintance in the street.
 * Mankind no bliss through life obtains
 * But by excessive toils and pains.'
 Whilst he went on with such-like talk,
 (p) Aristius met us in our walk;
 A friend of mine, and one who knew
 The man with whom I had to do.
 We stop, with questions to and fro:
 * Whence came you?—' Whither do
 ' you go?
 All means I then began to try,
 Pull'd, jogg'd, and pinch'd him,
 wink'd my eye,
 Gave every hint, that some pretence
 Might be found out to draw me
 thence.
 He roguishly, on mischief bent,
 Feign'd ignorance of what I meant,

And sily laugh'd. I, vex'd at heart,
 Cried, 'Sure you'd something to im-
 ' part

* In private; what had you to say?
 * I'll take (cried he) some sifter day.

* (q) This is a sabbath;—would you
 ' chuse

* To offend the circumcised Jews?
 * Faith, I've no scruples of that kind.

* But you'll forgive my weaker mind.
 * I'm of the superstitious crew.

* Farewell! some other time will do.
 Ah, luckless hour! the traitor flies,

Whilst his poor friend expiring lies,
 But now good fortune thither draws

The adverse party in his cause;
 Who seiz'd him, and set up a cry,

* You rascal! whither would you fly?
 * (r) Attest, Sir!— I my ear ap-

 plied—
 He drags him thence.—On either side

Crowds gather round, with noise and
 strife.

(s) Apollo thus preserv'd my life."

Notes on Satire IX.

"The lively and natural description of an obtrusive coxcomb in this satire has justly rendered it one of the most celebrated in Horace: but it was one of the most difficult to translate tolerably, the brevity without obscurity, the familiarity without coarseness, and the humour void of buffoonry, being scarcely capable of transference into another language.

"(a) The *Via Sacra* was a celebrated way or street of Rome, in which the treaty of alliance between Romulus and Tatius had been made; from whence (as every treaty was accompanied by religious rites and ceremonies) it was called sacred. It led from the amphitheatre to the capitol by the Temple of Peace and the Temple of Cæsar, and the triumphal processions passed through it in their way to the capitol.

"(b) I have ventured to translate this *dull*, as appearing most consonant to the general sense of the passage; as it seems odd to say a man would be happy under a misfortune, because he is passionate, and would be likely to resent the conduct of him who occasioned it. Yet great authorities; it must be owned, are for that construction. 'When *cerebrum* is alone,' said Dr. Foster, 'it means *passion*; as *do- nec cerebrum proficit unus*. Some say it means

means insensible; but that is not the sense here.—MS.

"(c) The gardens bequeathed by Julius Cæsar to the Roman people were near the Tiber, but on the other side from the city. They are said to have been near the *portus navalis*, now *porta ripæ*.

"(d) Some think the word in the original (*cubat*) means only that he rested there. But from the use of the word, in another passage of Horace, the meaning seems to be, that he lay sick there. So in sat. 3. lib. 2.

"*Mater ait pueri mensis jam quinque cubant.*"

"(e) The term *iniquæ mentis*, applied to the æts, in the original, seems to mean sulkiness, rather than mere dependency.

"(f) The *Vissi* (for Horace had two friends of that name) are mentioned in the next satire as eminent literary characters. Varius must be well known to every reader of our poet.

"(g) This qualification of writing fast seems to have been the great boast of ancient as it is of modern poets, and was held in great contempt by Horace.

"(h) *Membra movere* (the term in the original) is said, by the old scholiast, to mean *recite with elegant action*. Perhaps it may only imply elegance of person and address.

"(i) For the character of Hermogenes Tigellius, see sat. 3. towards the end, and sat. 10th of this book.

"(k) Sabella was, with the ancient Romans, a general term, comprizing not only the Sabines, properly so called, but the Marfi and Peligni. These nations were of the Sabine race, and notorious for being addicted to forcery.—Bax.

"(l) The temple of Vesta was on the ascent of the Capitoline Hill, and near the Forum, where causes were heard.

"(m) *Starr*, the word in the original, is put for *in judicio stare*. The meaning seems to be, that, by standing near him in court, Horace might give him some advice or assistance; for Horace

immediately answers, that he knows nothing of law.

"(n) The sentences that follow are divided and assigned to the speakers differently by different critics. I have followed the method that seemed the most natural and probable.

"(o) Mæcenas is described, in sat. 6, as difficult of access, and waiting long before he admitted Horace to intimacy, but when he did admit him, immediately adopting him as a friend.

"(p) Fuscus Aristius appears to have been one of our poet's most intimate friends. Ode 22d, of the first book, is addressed to him, as is the 10th epistle of the 1st book of epistles. He is also mentioned, in the next satire, as a good judge of writing.

"(q) In the original, *tricesima fabbata*, the thirtieth sabbath. Lambinus, Dacier, and others, apply it to the feast of the passover, which falls on the thirtieth sabbath of the Jewish year. Gesner thinks this too abstruse and refined, and prefers the opinion of Scaliger (in his book *De Emendatione Temporum*), that the thirtieth day of the month is understood; as that day was a holy day with the Jews. Augustus had shewn great favour to them, and forbidden that any one should disturb their religious ceremonies.

"(r) It seems that, by the Roman law, when a defendant (as we should say) had given bail to appear in court on a certain day and hour, if the plaintiff found him on that day and hour at another place, he might lay hands on him, and bring him into court, provided any person present would bear witness that he had been so found. This consent of the bystander was signified by his suffering the person demanding it to touch his ear. Horace, therefore, says—*Oppono auriculam*; I turn my ear towards him to signify my consent.

"(s) Apollo is considered as his deliverer, either as being the guardian god of poets, or because his statue was in the Forum. Thence Juvenal says—*Jurisque peritus Apollo*."

XXXVI. *The State of the Poor, or an History of the Labouring Classes in England, from the Conquest to the present Period; in which are particularly considered their domestic Economy with respect to Diet, Dress, Fuel, and Habitation; and the various Plans which from Time to Time have been proposed and adopted for the Relief of the Poor: together with Parochial Reports, relative to the Administration of Workhouses, and Houses of Industry; the State of Friendly Societies, and other Public Institutions in several agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing Districts. With a large Appendix; containing a comparative and chronological Table of the Prices of Labour, of Provisions, and other Commodities; an Account of the Poor in Scotland; and many original Documents on Subjects of National Importance.* By SIR FREDERICK MORTON EDEN, BART. 3 Vols. 4to. boards. pp. 2015. 3l. 3s. *Whites, Robinsons, Payne, Faulder, Debrett, &c.*

THE limits of our publication will not suffice to give more than a bare idea of the nature and contents of a work so extensive, and abounding with so great a variety of narrative, observation, and diffusive calculation, as the volumes before us;—but as the subject is so highly interesting to every rank in life, and the utility of its dissemination so apparently evident, we shall, in as concise a mode as possible, endeavour to collect some of the materials which form the mass of this stupendous undertaking.

THE PREFACE

FULLY explains the mode by which Sir Frederick obtained the body of his intelligence on every

subject about to be treated on:—his motives for undertaking the work are stated, with preparatory remarks on the price of labour, cultivation of land, &c.—and where the history of law, in darker ages, is imperfect, for want of records, the author informs us (through the medium of a quotation from Lord Kaimes), that he has endeavoured to supply the broken links by “hints from poets and historians, by collateral facts, and cautious conjectures.”—he disclaims having drawn any conclusions, or formed any system of his own;—the work is no more than a comprehensive statement of facts from respectable documents, designed to *point out evil* as the first step to *amend it*, and to shew *example of good* from systems really practised as a mode of completing the remedy:—the preface concludes as under:—

“That this work may in any degree be subservient to philanthropy and sound policy, is my sincere wish:—conscious that their promotion was my principal view in undertaking it, I repose myself under that satisfaction, which perhaps superior writers only have a right to indulge; and whilst **I am animated with this wish, I look with pleasure on my book, however defective, and deliver it to the world with the spirit of a man that has endeavoured well.*” P. xxxi.

SKETCH OF VOL. I.

THE leading points in the first volume are comprised under a variety of heads, forming a history of the poor from the Conquest to the present period;—and followed by a numerous train of investigations on the subjects of our national establishments for the maintenance of the poor;—a discussion of the poor laws in England;—remarks on Mr. Pitt's proposed bill;—on the diet, dress, habitations, &c. of the la-

* Johnson's Preface to his Dictionary.

bouring classes; and copious tracts relative to the establishment of friendly societies.—The ancient state of the labouring poor is minutely exemplified, by describing the extent, nature, and services, of feudal *villainage*, and by drawing an exact scale of the prices of labour and provisions in every age, upon authorities of the first credibility.—It may amuse and inform our readers to be told that in the year 1301, on a survey of effects taken at Colchester, in order to levy a fifteenth, the following is given as a medium of household property in general, in point of value and quantity.

	s. d.	s. d.
A mazer cup was valued from	-	0 6 to 2 0
A bed	-	1 6 — 6 8
A tripod	-	0 3 — 0 9
A brass pot	-	1 0 — 2 6
A brass cup	-	0 6 — 1 0
An andiron	-	0 3½ — 0 8
A brass dish	-	0 6 — 1 0
A gridiron	-	0 6 — 1 6
A rug, or coverlet	-	0 8 — 1 6

A carpenter's stock of tools were valued in the aggregate at one shilling, and consisted of—

	s. d.
A broad axe, valued at	0 5
Another	0 3
An adze	0 2
A squire (a square)	0 1
A navegor (or spokeshave)	0 1
	1 0

A blacksmith's tools were worth from 2s. to 5s.—a shoemaker's stock from 7s. 5d. to 12s. 2d.—a tanner's stock, including cloaths, &c. at 9l. 17s. 10d.—which last sum, compared with the others, is great; but tanners, in those days, ranked among the wealthiest tradesmen, leather being used not only for military purposes, but (before the introduction, and during the infancy of the woollen manufacture) it formed a considerable part of dress among the common people. Many

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of the most flourishing cities in the time of Edward the First were not equal in point of wealth, arts, and industry, to many a modern village, as may be seen from the following stock of a mercer, whose wares were scarce sufficient for the pack of a pedlar in our days.

	£. s. d.
A piece of woollen cloth, valued at	0 7 0
Silk and fine linen	1 0 0
Flannel and silk purses	1 4 0
Gloves, girdles, leather purses, and needle-work	0 6 8
Other small things	0 3 0
Total	£. 3 0 8

Which small account, together with household furniture, amounts only to 5l. 9s. 3d.

In the reign of Edward III. weeders and haymakers were paid 1d. a day, mowers 5d.—reapers from 2d. to 3d.—the wages of a master carpenter were 3d. a day,—a master freemason 4d.—other carpenters 2d.—other masons 3d.—their servants 1½d.—tilers 3d.—their knaves 1½d.—coverers of fern and straw 3d.—their knaves 1½d.—plasterers and workers of mud walls 3d.—their knaves 1½d.

In the year 1388, a bailiff (of a farm) was allowed 13s. 4d. per annum, with an entire suit of new clothing:—a master hind 10s. per annum, without clothing—a carter 10s.—a shepherd 10s.—an oxherd or cowherd 6s. 8d.—a swineherd, or a female labourer, 6s.—a plough driver 7s.—all without clothing, or any other perquisite; and none were permitted to give or receive more than the statute allowed.—The rate of these wages, however, increased in proportion with the price of necessities, and in 1444 the salary of a bailiff was 1l. 3s. 4d. and the other salaries were answerable; and in 1514 a bailiff had 1l. 6s. 8d.—at which time things were so much improved that an author of those days, comparing

S

paring past times with present, says,—"So common were all sorts of treene stufte (trenchers) in old time, that a man shoud hardlie find foure pieces of pewter (of which one was peradventure a salt) in a good farmer's house; and yet, for all this frugalitie (if it may so be justly called), they were scarce able to live, and paie their rents at their daies, without felling of a cow or an horffe, or more, although they paide but 4 pounds at the uttermost by the yeare:—such also was their povertie, that if some one od farmer or husbandman had bene at the alehouse, amongst 6 or 7 of his neighbours, and there, in a braverie to shew what store he had, did cast down his purse, and therein a noble or fix shillings in silver unto them, it was verie likelie that all the rest cou'd not laie downe so much againste it:—whereas, in my time; although peradventure 4 poundes of old rent be im-proved to 40, 50, or even 100 poundes, yet will the farmer thinke his gains verie small, if he have not fix or seven yeares rent lying by him, therewith to purchase a new lease, beside a faire garnish of pewter on his cupbord, with so much more in od vessels goinga bout the house, three or foure feather-beds, so manie coverlets, and carpets of tapestrie, a silver salt, a bowle for wine (if not a whole neaste), and a dozen of spoones to furnish up the fute."

In 1626 the king's master fadler had 1s. a day, and his servant $3\frac{1}{2}d.$. — the master mason at Windlor Castle had also 1s.

In 1662, the first law of settlements with regard to the poor was enacted, previous to which, none were restricted to particular parishes. — In 1714 propofals were published by John Bellers for employing the poor in a college of industry, which has since been rea-

lized by the erection of workhouses, the regular gradation of which, as to expence, improvements, &c. are particularly noticed in the succeeding pages, — together with their plans, government, appointment of overseers, &c.—The parliamentary regulations respecting pawnbrokers are also entered into, and a calculation of the poors rates from 1673 to 1785 compared with the state of the revenue, national debt, and value of exportations. — In treating of national establishments for the poor, every particular and document on the subject is brought forward and thoroughly investigated; —the asylums for the indigent and helpless near the metropolis, (particularly enumerated) amount to 122 alms houses, asylums, &c. and 17 hospitals for sick, lame, pregnant women, lunatics, &c.:—the dates of their institutions are correctly added, and the total estimate of those foundations calculated at 750,000*l.* per annum. — The exact amount of the poors rate of every parish is also stated—with a list of dispensaries, and one of friendly, &c. societies, amounting to 704.—In speaking of the good effects of courts of conscience, Sir Frederick instances the case of a poor man, who, before their institution, on being summoned to the hundred court for the sum of 1*s.* 6*d.* the cost of summoning only amounted to 6*s.* 10*d.* a vast sum to a labourer of that day.—In recommending the articles of food at once cheap and salutary, the author gives the exact process of making a variety of broths, puddings, &c. &c. as practised by the industrious poor of every county. In respect to fuel there are also a number of preparations mentioned by way of substitute for coal, in case of scarcity, not given as speculations, but from practice and experience. The average prices of all the different articles of drefs for men and women are enumerated, from various standards, in different parts of the kingdom;—the prices of provisions al-ways

ways accompany the prices of labour, &c. and we are presented with a regular plan adopted by the magistrates of the county of Berks in 1795, which settles the price of labour exactly in proportion to the price of the gallon loaf, with an extension of premium according to the number of the labourer's family;—and it appears that above sixty premiums have been given by the Berkshire Agricultural Society, to labourers who brought up large families upon 8s. per week.

A strong resemblance appears to subsist between our modern friendly societies and the ancient fraternities and guilds of our forefathers, particulars and rules relative to which are expressly laid down, as well as of those of a latter date, with a retrospect of their advantages, and a display of the benefit which must accrue from the encouragement of such laudable institutions.

VOL. II.

Consists entirely of parochial reports, from every county in England: each report gives the extent and population of its parish;—its taxes, trade, agriculture, and manufactures;—the average price of provisions and labour, with a table of its baptisms, burials, marriages, poor rates, assessments, and expenditures, from the earliest periods of their establishment; together with an account of its friendly societies, and similar institutions:—it also includes the meetings and chapels of Quakers, Anabaptists, and other dissenters; with particulars of their schools and seminaries, and a correct description of all workhouses, charitable foundations, infirmaries, Sunday schools, schools of industry, or whatever has any connection with the affairs of the poor, their accommodation, work, allowance of clothing, bedding, &c. &c.—The article of diet is mostly formed into a table of provisions for every distinct day in the week, demonstrating the

quality and quantity of the food allowed by each parish to its dependents.—The earnings and expenses of labourers in almost every parish are brought to view by a simple method, of which the underwritten account will afford sufficient illustration:

Earnings and Expenses of a Labourer, at Banbury, in Oxfordshire.

N. B. He is fifty years old, has a wife and six children at home, viz. a girl 15, a boy 13, a girl 11, a girl 9, a girl 7, and a boy 4 years old.

The father earns 8s. per week throughout the year	l.	s.	d.
—	20	16	0
Eldest girl earns by spinning 1s. 6d. per week	3	18	0
Eldest boy goes to plough and earns 3s. per week	7	16	0
Second girl is lame, the three youngest earn nothing	0	0	0

Total earnings	32	10	0
The man receives 1s. per week to support his lame daughter	2	12	6

Total income	35	2	6
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Expenses.

Nine half-peck loaves per week, at 1s. 2d. annually	27	6	0
House rent	2	12	6
Fuel, 1s. per week	2	12	0
Remains for clothing, &c. only	2	12	0

Total expenses	35	2	0
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VOL. III.

Continues the parochial reports as in Vol. II. and contains a copious Appendix, exhibiting comparative and chronological tables of prices of labour and provisions; wages appointed by statute, or rated by justices at different periods;—principal acts of Parliament, and catalogues and

titles of statutes concerning the poor;—extracts from the household books of the Earl of Surrey and Sir Edward Coke in 1593, and in 1596;—regulations of a house of correction in 1589.—Account of the poor in Scotland.—Mr. Pitt's speech on and heads of his poor bill;—Expences and earnings of agricultural labourers in various parts of England;—prices of provisions in Suffolk for five years;—poors rates, window tax, &c. in several parishes;—computation of meat, &c. necessary in workhouses;—forms of admissions, births, deaths, and apprenticeships of parish children:—account of broad and narrow cloths manufactured in the West Riding of Yorkshire since 1726, and county expences for several years:—catalogue of English publications concerning the poor:—proposal for a county bank in Cumberland:—Dr. Price's tables for regulating contributions and allowances in friendly societies, and Mr. Pitt's poor bill, as amended by the Committee of the House of Commons.*

In the chronological table of prices of labour, provisions, &c. the following are the most remarkable articles:

		<i>Provisions.</i>		
<i>Year.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1125.	A stalled ox	0	1	0
	A sheep	0	0	4
1172.	An ox	0	2	0
1197.	Ditto	0	3	0
1199.	Rochelle wine per tun	1	0	0
1212.	A hog	0	0	11
1254.	An acre of wheat	0	2	0
1256.	A sheep	0	0	8
1274.	Best hen	0	0	3½
	Goose	0	0	3
	Three pigeons	0	0	1
	Twelve larks	0	0	1
	A lamb	0	0	4
1279.	A fat ox	0	16	0
	A hen	0	0	1
	Ten eggs	0	0	0½

<i>Year.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1293.	Carcase of an ox	0	5	0
1298.	Ditto	0	6	8
1314.	A corn fed ox	1	4	0
	Grass fed ditto	0	16	0
	Twenty eggs	0	0	1
1325.	A stalled ox	0	18	0
	A plough ox	0	15	0
1374.	Carcase of a salted ox	2	6	6
1406.	A bull	0	7	8
	An ox	0	13	4
1444.	Ditto	1	11	8
1475.	Ditto	1	0	0
1500.	Ditto	0	11	8
1531.	Ditto	1	6	8
1549.	Best fat ox	2	5	0
1570.	Flour, the bushel	0	2	8
1610.	An ox weighing 600lb.	9	10	0

Price of Wheat per Quarter, as sold in the Wind for Market in the

<i>Years</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1595.	—	2	0 0
1597.	—	3	9 6
1602.	—	1	9 4
1608.	—	2	16 8
1628.	—	1	8 0
1674.	—	3	8 8
1676.	—	1	18 0
1687.	—	1	5 2
1693.	—	3	7 8
1696.	—	3	11 0
1702.	—	1	9 6
1706.	—	1	6 0
1743.	—	1	4 10
1757.	—	3	0 0
1761.	—	1	10 3
1770.	—	2	9 0
1790.	—	3	3 3
1792.	—	2	13 0
1794.	{ Wincheester mea- sure }	2	14 0
1795.		4	1 6

We have only given the most remarkable fluctuations, from a list which goes regularly from year to year:—the prices of malt per quarter in 1595 was 20 shillings, and in 1795 was 2*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* rising or falling in the intermediate years in a near proportion with the price of wheat.

* For an account of which see No. I. of the Monthly Epitome, page 51.

Prices of Labour, Horses, and other Articles.

Year.	l.	s.	d.
1126. Servants wages per ann.	1	4	4
1173. A knight's subsistence per diem	0	0	9
A footman's	0	0	2
1175. Scarlet cloth per ell	0	5	6
Green ditto, ditto	0	2	10
1196. A palfrey for the King of Wales's son	3	6	8
A horse for his chaplain	1	8	1
1207. A female villein	0	4	0
1211. A horse	0	5	0
1225. For the hire per day of a cart and two horses	0	0	10
Ditto with three horses	0	1	2
1229. Threshing 3 quarters of oats	0	0	2
A day's work at plough, with diet	0	0	6
1272. Wool per sack	6	13	4
A labourer per diem	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Harvest man ditto	0	0	2
Harrowing one day, with one horse	0	0	10
1274. A horse from 5s. to	3	6	8
1275. A war horse	0	6	8
1293. Candles per lb.	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
A labourer per day	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1294. A carpenter per day	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1296. Ruffet the ell	0	0	9
Wool per lb.	0	1	10
Iron per cwt.	0	2	6
A horse and cart	0	8	0
A cart horse	0	4	0
Sea coal per quarter	0	0	6
1300. A horse for the Queen	16	13	4
Ditto for the King's confessor	6	13	4
A riding horse	5	0	0
A horse of the King's fold for	40	0	0
Linen per ell	0	0	4
A knight per day	0	2	0
A squire	0	1	0
A sailor from 2d. to	0	0	3

Year.

1300. A blacksmith from 3d. to	0	0	4
A carpenter, or a mason, 4d. to	0	0	6
A ditcher	0	0	2
1308. A chaplain per ann.	8	6	8
1314. A Scotch bishop prisoner in England allowed daily	0	0	6
A valet ditto	0	0	3
A chaplain ditto	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
An ordinary servant ditto	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1326. An acre of arable per ann.	0	0	3
1330. Prince of Wales's nurse per ann.	10	0	0
His rocker	6	13	4
1331. A shepherd per ann.	0	3	0
1348. Boots per pair	0	3	4
An ox hide	0	1	0
1368. A good cart horse	2	6	8
1383. Two hundred ash trees	20	0	0
1400. A chaplain per ann.	5	0	0
1406. A carpenter per day	0	0	4
1407. A new plough	0	0	10
1409. A mass priest per ann.	4	13	4
1411. A sheep going one year with the lord's flock	0	0	1
1425. Barber per ann.	0	6	0
1440. Blue cloth per yard	0	1	0
1448. The hay of one acre	0	5	0
1450. Land sold for fourteen years purchase			
1455. Roof tiles per hundred	0	3	4
1462. A white bonnet for my lord	0	1	4
1463. A hat	0	1	8
1465. A carpenter per day	0	0	10
1481. Lime per bushel	0	0	2
An artificer and his man one day	0	0	6
1483. Shoes per pair	0	0	8
1500. A little ambling horse	1	0	0
A great black trotting horse	10	0	0

1500.

Year.	l.	s.	d.
1500. Feather - bed and bolster	1	0	0
1506. Labourer per day	0	0	4
1535. A smock	0	5	0
1529. Allowance per week in a country alms house to a man and his wife	0	0	7½
1561. Candles per lb.	0	3	0
1570. A quire of paper	0	0	3
1587. A pair of shoes	0	1	6

The above extracts are made in a very limited proportion to the catalogue from which they are taken; the same degree of minute particularity is observed by the author in all other lists or statements.—We shall conclude the account with a few general extracts.

* * At the end of the third volume is added a copious index.

GENERAL EXTRACTS.

TRANSCRIPT FROM A CURIOUS PAMPHLET PUBLISHED IN 1646, intituled, "STANLYE'S REMEDY: Or, the Way how to reform wandring Beggers, Theeves, Highway Robbers, and Pickpockets: or an Abstract of his Discoverie; wherein is shewed, that Solome's Sin of Idleness is the Poverty and Misery of this Kingdome: By some Well-wishers to the Honour of God, and the publike Good, both of Rich and Poore. London, printed for the Good of the Poore. 1646."

"THE recantation and conversion of Mr. Stanley, sometimes an inns-of-court gentleman, (he) afterwards by lewd company became a highway robber in Queen Elizabeth's reign. Having his life pardoned, hee loaths his wicked course of life, and writes to King James, shewing a meanes and remedy, how the poor of his kingdome may be greatly relieved, by the means of workhouses, in all cities, market townes, and all able parishes in the kingdome; and how, by this meanes, wandring, begging, idleness, and an untimely shamefull end, will be much prevented amongst manie. Idleness and prodigality being the grand causes.

Master Stanley, a gentleman of the innes of court, a great high-way rob-

ber, in Queen Elizabeth's reign being taken, and having made manie friendes to the Queen for his life, the Queen pardoned him: it pleased God to reform his life, that he writ a booke, and dedicated (it) to King James, wherein he revealed abundance of wickednesse in this kingdome, which is a great impoverishing to the commonwealth.

"The grand wickednesse of this kingdome, which makes the kingdome not onely poore, but also verie wicked, he sheweth to be three sorts, viz.

"1. All sorts of roaguish wandering vagrants.

"2. All sorts of theeves, highway robbers, pickpockets, and such like.

"3. All such houses as maintaine bawderie, and such like idleness, which doth not only wast men's estates, overthrow men's bodies by the French pox, but also dangers their soules. Now to reforme these three grand sins of this kingdome he faith will be very easie, if his Majestie will ordaine houses of correction, or work-houses, in everie countie, both in cities and market-townes, and so in these words following, he writes to the King:

"The commonwealth of England shall save as much yearly, as your Majestie's subsidies amount unto, by providing work-houses, and houses of correction in everie countie, according to the intent of the statute, besides the quietnesse and safetie it will bring to every county, where such houses shall be erected and provided. For I do account there are about 9725 parishes in England, and if there were but two vagrant persons, or idlers, or drunkards, or other dissolute people, which do not labour for their living in every parish of the kingdome, the number were 19,450 such idle persons. Now if we esteeme the diet and maintenance of these numerous idle, theevish, drunken persons, to be at 3d. a day a piece, which these idle persons spend in the commonwealth, and get nothing, it amounteth to 243l. 2s. 6d. everie day: and by the weeke it comes to 1701l. 17s. 6d. and by the yeare it amounteth to 81,740l. 11s. 6d. This great sum of money is spent idly, besides the great sumes of money the vagrants, and idlers get by begging, stealing, and other misdemeanours; and the commonwealth loseth that now which might

might bee well saved by their labours, if they were fet to worke. But it is thought by some honourable, grave, and wise counsellours of state, that there are not so few as 80,000 idle vagrants in this land, that prey upon the commonwealth; which losse being estimated and valued, would amount to a very great sum, which reckoned comes to 1000*l.* a day, which by the year amounts to three hundred three score and five thousand pounds; and there is left no other way to reforme them, but by setting them, or the greatest number of them, to worke, in all market townes, in houses of instructions, or corrections; and those that will not worke in neither of these houses, but are resolved to live a refractorie life, they may be sent either to sea (to rid the land of them,) or sold to the English plantations, to see whether God will turne their hearts, and amend their lives, that they may not come to a shamefull end, but rather hope they may returne to their country with joy.

"Another great singular profit the erection of these houses would bring to your Majestie's poore subjects of this realm, that if anie remote place of your dominions, to your Majestie's house and court, or that any of your Majestie's courts of Westminster, or upon their urgent occasions and wanting means to beare their charges in their journey; they may, for their better reliefe and comfort, repaire everie daye's journey to one of the work-houses, and there be honestly lodged; and staying there two or three daies, they may earne money by their worke, to carrie them to another work-house, and so forwards to the place whereunto they would repaire, without being distressed, or wanting reliefe, or troubling the constables with passes, and not to give themselves to begging or stealing, as thousands doe in this land, pretending distresses in their journey, whereas in truth they are verie idle vagrants, and counterfeite begging, maunding souldiers.

"I will now divert my pen from speaking any further in these causes, for the reforming of this kingdom in generall, and come near to the famous city of London, with the two counties of Middlesex and Surrey, being the suburbs and confines of the same,

wherein a number of the King's Majestie's pallaces, noblemen's houses, as also houses of men of worth, and merchants houses are seated; in which counties, as also in other counties of this kingdome a number of gentlemen have left their dwellings in the country, and repaire to the city of London, who thereby doe bereave the poore of verie great reliefe: I would it were amended.

"But for a good example to all gentlemen in citie and country, I will embolden my selfe to speake of a godly and charitable gentleman, one Mr. Harman, a Warwickshire gentleman, dwelling about Sutton-Colfill, who seeing his parish to be pestered extremely with sturdy beggars and wandering rogues, did take order that they should be all sent to hishouse, and presently he set them to worke, to gather stones forth of his grounds, and gave them some small releefe in meat and drink, and a penny a day, and held them hard to work, (having lustie stout servants to see to them,) and when he had made an end of gathering his owne grounds, hee set them to work in his neighbours' grounds, and paid them their wagers; which thing, when all the rest of the wandering beggars and rogues understood, they durst not one of them come a begging in that parish, for fear they should be made to work: and for the younger sort of the idle poore in his own parish, this was such a discipline to them, that they did betake themselves to honest labour, and so the old, aged, and true poore of his parish, were verie much the better relieved.

"I would to God there were more such Harmans in England! but I fear there are either too few, or none at all, that do take the like care for the abandoning of idleness as he did.

"The general rule of all England is to whip and punish the wandring beggars, and to brand them according to the forme of the new statute, and so mark them with such a note of infamie, as they may be assured no man will set them on work, and so many justices execute one branch of that good statute (which is the point of justice;) but as for the point of charitie they leave undone, which is to provide houses and convenient places to set the poore to work, which ought

ought to be done in equitie and justice, as well as the other.

"The poore may be whipped to death, and branded for rogues, and so become felons by the law, and the next time hanged for vagrancie (by an act made in the dayes of Queen Elizabeth, of famous memorie,) before any private man will set them to work, or provide houses for labour, and stock and materials for them. The publike must joine their shoulders to the work, else it will never be done.

"The right end and intent of punishing rogues, is but the destruction of vices and saving of men; but here is no care taken to releve them. The statute commands that vagrants should repair to the places where they were borne, or last dwelled: there are thousands of these people that their places of birth is utterly unknowne, and they had never any abiding place in their lives, or ever retained in service; but were and are vagrants by descent.

"To conclude, it is verie lamentable that poore rogues and beggars should be whipped, or branded according to law or otherwise punished, because they are begging, or idle, and do not work, when no place is provided for them to set them to work. I have heard the rogues and beggars curse the magistrates unto their faces, for providing such a law to whip and brand them, and not provide houses of labour for them; for surely many would go voluntarily to the work-houses to work, if such houses were provided for them: so that the penalties which the statute appoints, were verie fit to be severely put in execution upon such persons that do releve a rogue, or other vagabonds at their doores, that may go into a work-house and will not, where hee may have reasonable and comfortable maintainance for his labour.

"I make no doubt, (most gracious soveraigne!) but it is evident to all men, that beggerie and theeverie did never more abound within this your realme of England; and the cause of this miserie is idlenesse, and the only meanes to cure the same must be by his contrarie, which is labour; for tell the begging fouldier, and the wandering and sturdy beggar, that they are able to work for their living, and bid them go to work, they will presently answer you, they would work

if they could get it. But if work-houses were set up in all able parishes, it will take away all such defensorie and usual answers, and then it will be tried whether they will work or not.

"Christian reader! if this direction of Mr. Stanley's doth relish well with you, as a little means for stirring up of the committee of aldermen and common-councill men of the citie of London, who do with all earnestnesse endeavour to set up wayes and meanes to employ all the poore in and about the citie of London, that so it may be a president to all the kingdome: wee say, if this paper doth relish well, then we shall endeavour to print the whole work of Mr. Stanley's, which will contain about three sheets of paper, which will discover much wickednesse, which being suppressed by godly authorities, will be great joy to godly people.

"And whereas the Dutchmen in the Low Countries do much desire England to go on with the work of charitie, in employing and releiving the poore, as they do their's. Therefore it shall be our prayer, that this good work may be countenanced by the Parliament, because it tends much to reformation, which our happie and honourable Parliament doth much desire and seek after." *Vol. I. p. 165.*

STRIKING EXAMPLE OF INDEPENDENCE IN AN INDUSTRIOUS POOR WOMAN.

"ANNE Hurst was born at Witley, in Surrey: there she lived the whole period of a long life, and there she died. As soon as she was thought able to work, she went to service; there, before she was twenty, she married James Strudwick, who, like her own father, was a day labourer. With this husband she lived a prolific, hard-working, contented wife, somewhat more than fifty years. He worked more than threescore years on one farm; and his wages, summer and winter, were regularly a shilling a day. He never asked more; nor was ever offered less. They had between them seven children, and lived to see six daughters married, and three of them the mothers of sixteen children; all of whom were brought up, or are bringing up, to be day labourers. Strudwick continued to work till within seven weeks of the day of his death, and at the age of fourscore, in

1787, he closed, in peace, a not inglorious life; for to the day of his death he never received a farthing in the way of parochial aid. His wife survived him about seven years; and though bent with age and infirmities, and little able to work, excepting as a weeder in a gentleman's garden, she also was too proud either to ask or receive any relief from her parish. For six or seven of the last years of her life, she received twenty shillings a year from the person who favoured me with this account, which he drew up from her own mouth. With all her virtue, and all her merit, she yet was not much liked in her neighbourhood; people in affluence thought her haughty; and the paupers of the parish, seeing, as they could not help seeing, that her life was a reproach to their's, aggravated all her little failings. Yet the worst thing they had to say of her was, that she was proud; which, they said, was manifested by the manner in which she buried her husband. Resolute, as she owned she was, to have the funeral and every thing that related to it what she called decent, nothing could dissuade her from having handles to his coffin, and a plate on it, mentioning his age. She was also charged with having behaved herself crossly and peevishly towards one of her sons-in-law, who was a mason, and went regularly every Saturday evening to the alehouse, as he said, just to drink a pot of beer. James Strudwick in all his life, as she often told this ungracious son-in-law, never spent five shillings in any idleness luckily (as she was sure to add,) he had it not to spend. A more serious charge against her was, that living to a great age, and but little able to work, she grew to be seriously afraid that at last she might become chargeable to the parish (the heaviest, in her estimation, of all human calamities;) and that thus alarmed she did suffer herself more than once, during the exacerbations of a fit of distempered despondency, peevishly (and perhaps petulantly), to exclaim, 'that God Almighty, by suffering her to remain so long upon the earth, seemed actually to have forgotten her.' Such are the simple annals of Dame Strudwick; and her historian, partial to his subject, closes it with lamenting, that such village memoirs

have not oftener been sought for and recorded."

Vol. I. p. 578.

CURIOUS REGULATIONS IN THE CODE OF A FRIENDLY SOCIETY AT STAPLETON, IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

"THERE are two friendly societies in the parish of Stapleton. One of them was instituted on the 9th of May 1792, and consists of 101 members; its rules exhibit so much of the rude simplicity of ancient times, and are so characteristic of the manners of Gloucestershire rustics, that I trust the reader will be gratified with a few of its regulations in the "honest kersey," though ungrammatical, language of village legislators. It is remarkable, that of 46 articles 15 or 16 relate to eating and drinking. The order of the annual feast is set down with as much precision as the ordinances of a royal household:

"1. Every member at entrance shall pay 2s. 6d. and 1s. 2d. every meeting night after, that is to say, every four weeks. 1s. shall go towards raising a fund, and 2d. to be spent in drinking and tobacco.

"7. Every free member being sick, or lame, so as to render him incapable of working at his trade or calling, shall receive 7s. a week of the box; but if he be able to go to work sooner than a week, he shall receive 1s. 2d. a day (Sunday excepted), for every day during his illness.

"8. For the better regulation of the society, there shall be a clerk appointed, which shall act in conjunction with the stewards in conducting their affairs, and to attend every meeting night, who shall receive 1d. of each member every quarterly night; and if there be not members enough to raise 5s. it shall be made good to him from the box.

"9. If God is pleased to take to his mercy any free member of this society, there shall be allowed out of the box 6s. to his wife, or to whomsoever he shall please to leave it, to bury him decent, and in a christianlike manner, towards which each member shall contribute 1s. the next quarterly night following; and the friends of the deceased shall acquaint the stewards of the funeral, who shall attend at the funeral

with twelve members, according to their turns, as they are enrolled on the register book.

" 13. If any member of the society is proved, after his entrance, to work at the white-lead house, he shall be immediately excluded; leaving his money behind him.

" 15. Since vice and immorality abounds in this age, even to the profanation of the Sabbath, it is agreed, that, if any member of this society shall, on the Sabbath day, play at peck and tofs, marbles, shake in the hat, coits, or any other gaming, he shall forfeit 2s. 6d. or be excluded; and if any brother member sees him so doing, and gives information thereof to the society, he shall receive 1s. and the other 18d. go to the box.

" 22. When any member of this society dies, one half of the drink allowed by the society shall be carried to the funeral house, and there be disposed of, and the other half shall be drank at the house where the society is held; whoever presumes to have more than half, shall forfeit 2s. or be excluded. No reflection shall be made by any member of this society on any other member that has had the benefit of the box, on the forfeiture of 2s. 6d. or be excluded; neither shall any member raise any report on a brother member; if he does, and cannot make his report good, he shall forfeit 2s. 6d. or be excluded.

The following Rules respect the Anniversary Feast.

" 27. There shall be a feast held once a year, which shall be on Whit-Monday, towards which every member shall pay 1s. 6d. on the meeting night before, or on the morning of the feast day, before he goes to dinner, on the neglect of which he shall forfeit 2s. 6d. or be excluded.

" 28. That the stewards then acting shall take care to order the feast decently, and they shall be allowed 1s. each for their trouble: likewise in the morning of the feast day, the stewards shall attend at half past eight of the clock, to provide breakfast for the members, and to serve them with drink, on the forfeiture of 1s. or be excluded.

" 29. That the members shall be allowed no more drink at breakfast than 2d. per member; whosoever

calls for any unknown to the stewards, shall forfeit 1s. or be excluded; and if the stewards have any more than each man's 2d. amounts to, they shall pay it themselves, or be excluded.

" 30. That all and every member of this society shall attend at the house where the society is held, on the morning of the feast day, in due time, to walk in procession to hear divine service, except sickness, lameness, or being at the distance of 20 miles, on the forfeiture of 1s. or be excluded.

" 31. If any member refuses to follow the procession to hear divine service, hides himself, or stays behind, not keeping his ranks when commanded by the stewards, he shall forfeit 1s. for every such offence, or be excluded.

" 32. If any member behaves himself disorderly going to church or returning from the same, to any member or members of another society, by pushing his stick at them, curling or guiling at them, or challenging them to fight, or do strike any or either of them, he shall forfeit the sum of 2s. 6d. or be excluded.

" 33. If any member behaves himself disorderly in the church during divine service, by talking, swearing, or laughing, he shall forfeit 2s. 6d. or be excluded; and if any member stays behind drinking, and will not keep his place following the procession home to the house, but come to dinner drunken, and not in his time to dine with the rest, he shall forfeit 1s. or be excluded.

" 34. If any member, during the whole day of the feast, shall fight, or challenge to fight, strike, or throw down, wrestle, or challenge to wrestle, or cause any disturbance in the society, while at dinner, or after dinner, till all the company be dismissed, with any of his brother members, he shall forfeit 2s. 6d. or be immediately excluded.

" 35. No member, on the feast day, shall provoke another, by calling him nicknames, or by guiling at him, or by casting meat or bones at another, or about the room; neither shall any member feed another by way of fun, and wasting the victuals, to the shame of the company; any such thing being done, those

- those that do them shall forfeit 1s. or be excluded.
- " 36. That there shall be allowed no more than 6d. each man, in drink, the first day of the feast; whosoever has more shall pay for it himself, or be excluded.
- " 37. That the stewards take care not to have more drink than each man's 6d. amounts to, otherwise they shall make it good themselves, or forfeit 1s. each, or be excluded; and if any private member fetches any drink unknown to the stewards, they shall forfeit 2s. 6d. or be excluded.
- " 38. That no woman whatsoever shall be suffered to enter the society-room on a feast day, during the time the society drink holds; whosoever introduces any woman into the room shall forfeit 1s.: neither

shall there be any victuals given away on the first day of the feast; whosoever carries or conveys any victuals out of the club-room on feast days, or hides or pockets any, with a design to carry it away, shall forfeit 2s. 6d. or be excluded.

" 39. That no steward or private member shall be allowed to give any victuals away the first day, but the reserve shall be kept till the next day, for as many as please to come to breakfast; and then the stewards shall have liberty to give a slice of bread and meat to any member's wife or child, or to any friend, using discretion as they think fit; and each member that comes to breakfast shall pay 3d. to be spent in drink; whosoever refuseth shall forfeit 6d. or be excluded."

Vol. II. p. 215.

EXTRACTS FROM THE HOUSEHOLD BOOK OF THE EARL OF SURREY,
A. D. 1523.

Monday. *Xlmo die Maii.*

Gaynge Munday.*

Brackefast in my
lad's chambr, j
messe and xx psons
to y^e same, w^h my
lady.

Den' in my lad's
chambr, j messe and
xx psons to y^e
same w^h my lady.

My Lady servys.

To my Lord Haward, a dyshe of
butter.

Fyrste course.—A dyshe of butterd
eggs, a qrt lyng, a qrt saltfych, a
a qrt stockfych, a peyse of congr, a
crevys: Seconde course. A peyse of
sturgeon, a byrte, a crabbe. And to
my Lord Haward supper, a dyshe of
butt, a peyse of lyng.

The Household fyys.

Gt j, ye j, grom
j, at den' in the
hall, iij messe w^h
koks.

Gent. & yem, butt, saltfych, stock-
fych, eggs. Grom, butt, saltfych,
stockfych.

Spent iij qrters lyng, iij qrters salt-
fych, a stockfych, di a crevys, a crabbe,
a byrte, di rond of sturgeon, a peyse
of conger, butt vj d. xx eggs, man-
shetts xv. houshold xliij looffis, tren-
shard ix looffis.

Strang' p'nd n^o 4

Brakefast.

Thursday, *Vj^o die Augusti.*

To y^e Dukes Grace of Norf, a bowl-
ed capon and a peyse of beyf. To my
Lorde Haward, a brest of mutton
and a checkyn. To y^e Duches of Norf, a

* Gang Monday, in Rogation Week, is so called from being the time of going perambulations, &c. From this entry it is clear that Easter Sunday fell this year on the 5th of April; and, consequently, that these accounts were taken in the year 1523, 15 Hen. VIII.

Den in my lad's
chabre ij melle, and
w^t all the waters to
the same.

Deur for the
gentylwom', iij
melle.

Supp in my lad's
thambr, j melle
and xx pions to the
same, w^t my Lady
and the strang^r.

Breckefast, xij
melle.

Gt iij, ye iij,
gr v. At den in y^e
hall xij melle. In
the kechyn, n^l.

Gt j, ye ij, gr
ij. At supp in y^e
hall v melle. In
the kechyn j melle.

capon bowled and a peyse of beyf.
To my Lady and my Lady Wyndham,
a peyse of beyf. To my Lady Ox-
forde, bowled mutton and a peyse of
beyf.

Fyrste course—ij capons bowled, and
a breste of mutton and a peyse of
beyf, vij chevetts, a swane, a pygge, a
brest of veyle, ij capons rost, a cus-
terde. Seconde course—iij melle of
morts,* vj checkyns, viij pegeons, iij
connes, ij shovellers, iij sepyes, j
dof^t quals, ij pastyes of vennyson,
a tarte, notts and peres. To the
bordshend—a capon bowled, ij rebbs
of beyf, a swane, v chevetts, a brest
of veyle, a capon rost, a custerd. The
seconde course—iij checkyns, ij connes,
vj pegeons, vj qualys, a pasty of ven-
nyson, a tarte, notts and peres.

Fyrste course—A bowled capon,
beyf, roste veyle, a pye, a custerd.
Second course—Conny, a tarte, a pasty
of vennyson.

ijde melle othe g ntylwomen—
Bowled veyle, beyf, roste veyle, a pye,
a custerd. ijde course—Conne, a tarte,
and vennyson. And ij melle more
othe gentylwomen the same fvyys.

Fyrste course—A racke of mutton
bowled, iij styfes beyf, calfe feyte, a
should and a breste of mutton, a
capon.

Seconde course—iij checkyns, iij
rabiits, vj quayls, a pasty of venny-
son.

The household fvyys.

Beyf.

First melle oth' gent—Bowled veyle,
beyf, rost veyle, iij pyes, j capon, a
colterd, reward, j conne, iij pegeons,
a pasty of venys., a tarte.

Seconde melle oth' gent—Bowled
veyle, beyf, roste veyle, ij pyes, a
colterd, reward, conne, vennyson, and
tarte. Ande to ij melle of gent moo,
the same fvyys. Yem—Bowled veyle,
beyf, roste veyle, pygge, reward, and
conne or vennyson. Grom—Bowled
veyle and roste veyle, and beyf.

Gent—Bowled met, beyf, roste mut-
ton, j connye. Yem—Bowled met,
beyf, roste mutton. Grom—Bowled
met, roste mutton.

Spente—viij rond of bief, iij qrters
veyle, and a lowne and a breste, a mut-
ton and a legge, x capons, xv chekyns,
xviij pegeons, xvij connes, ij swannys,
ij pyggs, ij shovellers, iij sepyes, ij

Strang^r

The Dukys Grace
of Norf, the Du-
ches, my Lady Ox-
forth, my Lady El-
sabeth, my yonge
Lady, my yonge
Lord, my Lady
Wyndham.

Strang^r

xvj gentylwomen.

Strang^r

My Lady Wynd-
ham and her gen-
tylwoman.

Strang^r

Gent. xij. Yem.
xij. Grom xij.

Strang^r

ij of my Lady
Wyndam fvyants,
ij laborars.

* Morts, I should imagine, signifies *mortreus*. See Forme of Cury, 143.

dofs. qualys, xv paffy of vennyfon,
butter xj d, cxxv eggs, manflets xliij,
houfhold xxviij loofs, trenchard xv
loofs.

Appendix, No. 5.

XXXVII. *Edmund and Eleonora*:
or Memoirs of the Houfes of
Summerfield and Gretton. A
Novel. By the REV. EDMUND
MARSHALL, A. M. 2 vols. 8vo.
10s. 6d. boards, pp. 739. *Stock-*
dale.

SKETCH OF THE STORY.

THE principal incidents of this
novel (which the author in-
forms us was written to amuse him-
self during some fevere attacks of the
gout), turn upon the family govern-
ment, education, and political prin-
ciples of the different branches of
the two houfes mentioned in the
title-page.

The wife of Mr. Summerfield,
fen, dies in child-bed, and in con-
sequence of a broken heart occasion-
ed by her los her husband follows
her to the grave eight years after.
Edmund, the fruit of Mrs. Sum-
merfield's fatal labour is left to the
care of his uncle, Dr. Summerfield,
a worthy clergyman, professedly
introduced by the author as a con-
trast to Dr. Arundel, in Mr. Cum-
berland's novel of that name. Sir
Gregory Gretton, a rich nabob, who
has returned from India with *four*
hundred thousand pounds, and re-
linquished his mercantile connec-
tions (for the author observes, 'a
good man knows when he has
enough'), purchases an estate in
Mr. Summerfield's neighbourhood,
prior to that gentleman's death,
and in consequence of a former
intimacy with the Summerfields,
which is renewed with addi-
tional warmth, are, on the de-
mise of their friend, left in posses-
sion of Summerfield Castle till Ed-
mund is of age. Sir G. and Lady
Gretton have one child, the heroine
of the romance, who is designed

to be the wife of Edmund:—the
education of the young folks con-
stitute nearly the whole of the
novel, except an incidental episode,
formed by a country 'Squire's jour-
ney to London, and the elopement
of his daughter, who with her
lover are, at the intercession of Sir
Gregory, again taken into favour.

—The work is further interperfed
with several descriptions of Sir
Gregory's hospitality, the "reform-
ation" of a ministerial peer, and the
introduction of an African Prince,
and a family of West Indians.—The
marriage of Edmund and Eleonora,
being from the time of their
infancy resolved on by all parties,
and approved by themselves, meets
with no kind of obstruction or im-
pediment, and of course concludes
the history; in the details of which
the education of Edmund is in every
stage minutely displayed, and the
reader made particularly acquaint-
ed with the time and manner in
which he learned English, French,
Latin, Greek, arithmetic, aftronomy,
fingle-ftick, mufic, fwimming, draw-
ing, dancing, riding, and the "eafy
and elegant mode of *fkaiting* on the
oufide edge of his fkates."

The reft of the characters alfo
are uniformly drawn either as para-
gons of accomplifhment, models of
honesty, or fplendid patterns of
worth and virtue.—No crofs inci-
dents oppofe their purfuits.—No
vicious views difturb their happi-
nefs; and 700 pages, nearly from
beginning to end, are occupied on
acts of benevolence, traits of merit,
agreeable parties, and good eating
and drinking.—The following, it is
prefumed, will be allowed a fair
fpecimen of the merits of the au-
thor.

EX-

EXTRACT.

A CONVERSATION AND A DINNER.

“‘BUT apropos, my good friends, (for you will now, I hope, permit me so to style you, continued Lord W——) I have a further mortification in reserve for the minister and his corrupt partisans; it is a plan, in which I hope to be favoured with your concurrence. I am sufficiently recovered to attend the assizes; I mean, to have the honour of appearing in the train of our very respectable high sheriff: I am in your judgment, but it has struck me, that, as the minister intended to traverse your design of starting Sir Gregory for the county, by appointing him sheriff, we ought to accompany our friend to the county-town in full procession; if it meets your approbation, as Sir Gregory has placed me in the flattering situation of foreman of the grand jury, in order to put the sincerity of my conversion out of all possible doubt, I am at your service to head the anti-ministerial cavalcade.’

“Squire Quicksett sprung from his chair in a kind of extasy, crying, ‘By my soul, my Lord, patriotism has made an orator of you! Many an idle word have I heard spoke in that same house, where, for so many years, your Lordship gave a single eye or no, as the minister dictated; but, though you have now said more words than I ever supposed you (you will pardon me) capable of saying, they are every one to the purpose---not an idle word amongst them.’

“‘Body-o-me! my Lord, we’ll all attend, and your Lordship shall lead us: I have just now laid down my fox-hounds, because I had a better regard to the honest farmers’ pigs and poultry than to my own diversion. Instead of being destroyed, or even lessened in their number, by means of my hunting of them, the plaguy toads increased upon the country; I have, therefore, sold off my fox-hounds; it will be a saving of five hundred pounds a year: I can well afford a new coach upon the occasion; a new coach, by the mafs, will I have! Musgrave, if he will, and myself, will hantle it in your Lordship’s train, in honour of our sheriff; we’ll go like ourselves; my whipper-in, who is a light weight, shall be turned into postillion, and, for once in my life, I’ll

figure away with six nag-tailed bays to the assizes.’

“As might be imagined, there was not a dissentient voice to Lord W——’s proposal. It was agreed, that the whole body of Sir Gregory’s friends should breakfast together at Summerfield Cattle on the morning on which the assizes were to commence, and proceed from thence, in grand cavalcade, to the county town. ‘Of the which resolution,’ said Dr. Summerfield, perceiving his nephew’s eyes glister with pleasure, ‘you, my dear Edmund, shall, by the next post, make Sir Gregory acquainted.’---- ‘To which I will add, with your permission, my good doctor, by way of rewarding our friend Edmund, who, as Mr. Adamson and Mr. Adderley will assure you, applies with unremitting attention to his studies of every kind, he shall order honest Humphry Clagget to bring over to the Grove, to-morrow morning, Lady Gretton’s beagles, and he shall invite this good company to take a hunt with him, and a sportsman’s dinner, at Myrtle Grove, after the day’s chase. It is your entertainment,’ continued the Peer, ‘son Edmund, therefore, upon it, you must rest, that the cook gives our friends a proper regale after their fatigue.’--- Edmund affectionately and respectfully kissed Lord W——’s hand, promising him a willing and thankful obedience.

“Mrs. Adderley announced that dinner was served. ‘It is literally, my Lords,’ said her husband, ‘a farmer’s meal; we already kill our own Welch mutton;—the poultry, Lady Anne, is of my wife’s fattening, and the pastry of her own making. The Madeira, which I know is his Lordship’s wine, I can promise to be excellent---our father Seldon brought it with him from Jamaica.’--- ‘To which I will add,’ said Squire Quicksett, ‘as Mr. Adderley was leading Lady Anne to the dining parlour, ‘as I hear your Ladyship drinks malt liquor, our friend is the best brewer in the country---the rogue has found out the art of drawing as delightful beer of every kind from his cellar, as he does sounds from the strings of his cremona.’--- Lady Anne smiled, telling the Squire, that neither Lord W——, nor herself, made the least doubt but they should find every thing the best of its kind at the

the table of two such known good managers as Mr. and Mrs. Adderley. And so, in truth, they found it.---- Their fare was such as even an epicure would have enjoyed. The soup was of Alicia's making; it was well-flavoured, and yet not unwholesomely, and expensively rich. The ham was cured by herself; it was tender, juicy, and not over salt. 'And for the turkey,' said Mrs. Summerfield, when she helped Lady Anne to a slice of it, 'your Ladyship will find it unusually fat and delicate;---how the dear chit contrives it, I know not; but my turkeys are not to compare to her's.--- How is it,' she continued, 'Alicia? you neglect not your music, nor your drawing, and yet you evidently attend to the in and out-door economy of your house better than any woman in the country?'---'I will tell you,' said Mr. Musgrave, 'how Mrs. Adderley manages:---early rising, and a well-directed attention to all her affairs.' Alicia bowed to the compliment paid her by her worthy neighbour.

"Both the Peer and his sister did ample credit, as, indeed, did all the company, to Mrs. Adderley's board; for such, her husband said it really was---he had no hand in it. 'But in the cellar you have,' replied Squire Quicksett; 'that is your department.' ----'In which, indeed,' said Lord W---, 'you shine: your Madeira and your port are the best I ever tasted.' ----'And so,' added Lady Anne, 'is Mr. Adderley's table-beer and his ale; they are both of them delicious.'

"In the toasts after dinner, the healths of Sir Gregory and Lady Gretton were drank in bumpers by the gentlemen, nor were Mr. and Mrs. Seldon forgot; they toasted also their worthy friends in Africa; and, at the express desire of the young Edmund, the lovely Eleonora had justice done to her rising charms---a bumper was circulated to the health of Miss Gretton; 'To which,' said his tutor, 'I will take leave to add---health and success to our friend Musgrave's sons in India, and the younger one who is just now settled with Mr. Simpson, in a new commerce with Senegal.'

"After taking their coffee, Lord W--- and his party retired at an early hour, thanking their kind hosts for their very excellent cheer, and re-

ceiving their promise of dining the next day at Myrtle Grove."

XXXVIII. *The Five Men*; or a Review of the Proceedings and Principles of the Executive Directory of France, together with the Lives of its present Members,---S. F. L. H. Letourneur, J. Rewbell, L. M. Revelliere Lepaux, P. F. J. N. Barras, and L. N. M. Carnot.---Translated from the French of *Joseph Despaze*, by JOHN STODDART. 8vo. pp. 136. 2s. 6d. *Jordan.*

THE TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE

DISCLAIMS any connection of his own opinions with the general principles of the work, which is submitted to the public for the "interesting nature of the subject, energy of the style, and apparent fidelity of the narration."

THE AUTHOR'S INTRODUCTION

Is an apostrophe to the people of France, which, while it congratulates them on having abjured that enthusiasm which over-rated "the most trifling services into inestimable benefits," and "made men of a common stamp seem gods," cautions them from proceeding to the other extreme, which might lead to ingratitude, and cause them to place "gods themselves in the rank of men:"---he professes also to hope, that, in reading his work, "the friends of order will be animated by the prospect of the future,---will be strengthened in their hopes, and will coincide in their wishes."

ABRIDGEMENT OF THE WORK.

A few pages of retrospective observations and reflections, precede the biography of those members who form the Directory, which commences with the life of

Stephen Francis Louis Honoré Letourneur.---He was born at Granville,

villie, in the department of La Manche, on the 15th of March, 1751.—His father was “un honnête Bourgeois, possessing a small fortune and spotless reputation.”—In 1768 he entered into the corps of engineers, in which, at the commencement of the revolution, he bore the rank of captain: he afterwards commanded a company in the national guards, when they were provisionally organized at St. Germain-en-laye, and became member and president of a popular society at Cherbourg, from whence he was deputed to the legislative assembly, and presided over the committee of marine.—Though opposed by the faction of Robespierre, he was re-elected into the convention on the dissolution of the national assembly,—and, in consequence of his activity in dissolving a tumultuous assembly of workmen, Marat “attempted to procure his assassination by means of a soldier who is “still alive, and who rejected his “offers with horror.”—Letournear was, after this, commissioned to inspect the coasts of the Mediterranean; and, on the war with Spain, he visited the army of the Eastern Pyrenees:—on his return to the convention, the intrigues of the Robespierian triumvirate for awhile suspended the operations of his patriotism; on their destruction, the “liberated convention” placed him in the military committee, and made him successively its secretary and president;—sent him to inspect the naval force in the Mediterranean;—named him of the committee of public safety, and finally elected him one of the executive directory.

John Rewbell was born at Colmar in 1746.—A distinguished advocate in the council of Alsace: he was led to Paris, in 1774, by the desire of pleading against the Duke of Württemberg, on the subject of some feudal taxes;—the abilities of Rewbell prevailed, and the Duke was defeated.—In the constituent assembly

he was a deputy from Alsace, and “occupied the president’s chair.” Soon after this, he was named procureur-general syndic, by the department of the Upper Rhine;—was member of the convention; was conspicuous for his labours at Mentz; was persecuted by Robespierre, and, on *his* fall, was elected of the committee of public safety.—His valour, wisdom, and moderation, procured him the office of a director.

Louis-Marie Revellière Lepaux was born at Montaigne, in the department of La Vendée, on the 25th of August, 1753: was educated and acquired the title of advocate at Angers, and went from thence to attend the Parliament of Paris.—He afterwards relinquished the law for the studies of botany and philosophy; was elected to the states general; became an administrator of the department of the Maine and Loire; and on the enormities of Robespierre, “abdicated his functions, and returned into the mass of citizens.” His return to the convention was subsequent to that of the 73 arrested and 22 outlawed deputies, and on the election of directors, the council of 500 placed him one of the first in the number of candidates:—in the council of ancients, out of 218 suffrages, he gained 216.—Several publications by Revellière prove highly to his honour as an author and a man.

Paul Francis John Nicholas Barras was born at Foxemphoux, in the department of the Var, June 30th, 1755, of noble parentage:—he chose the profession of arms; was a volunteer in the dragoons of Languedoc, and in 1775 entered into the regiment of Pondicherry: on his passage to and at the siege of which place he evinced incontestible intrepidity.—After his return home, he embarked in the squadron under Suffrein, and displayed great bravery at the engagement of St. Jago:

Jago: he also served at the Cape of Good Hope, under General Conway. In 1789 he wrote against the courtiers, and assisted at the overthrow of the Bastille; was chosen (after the revolution) administrator of the department of the Var,—and civil commissioner of the army in Italy;—demanded the deposition of the king;—distinguished himself in the celebrated 10th of August;—was elected into the convention, and made a commissioner to the department of the Lower Alps;—miraculously escaped, on the delivery of Toulon to the English;—arrested General Brunet at the head of his army;—conducted part of the attack on the recovery of Toulon;—was persecuted by, and instrumental in causing the arrest of Robespierre;—commanded the armed force on that occasion;—was the instrument of preventing much bloodshed, and was afterwards chosen one of the directory.

Lazare-Nicholas-Marguerite Carnot was born at Nolay, in the department of La Côte-d'or, May 13th, 1753.—His father, who is still living, was an advocate.—Carnot was an engineer, a mathematical essayist, and a student of the *Belles Lettres*: he was a member of the academies of Dijon and Arras, and correspondent of the museum of Paris.—When a member of the convention, he was commissioned to the armies of the Rhine, and the Pyrennees, and into the department of the North.—He was particularly marked out for the vengeance of the triumvir—over whom he finally triumphed;—he was particularly instrumental in punishing many of that faction; and, on the refusal of Syeyes to undertake the august office of director, Carnot accepted it.

EXTRACT.

CHARACTER OF CARNOT, CONTRASTED WITH THAT OF SYEYES.

“CARNOT and Syeyes!—The more I compare them, the more I am ashamed of my first decision. Syeyes, in spite of the extent of his information, and the resources of his mind, has no decided character in politics. He has compared, combined, and modified every system, without adopting any; like the swimmer, who traverses a river in every direction, without leaving a trace of his passage. The government of the proconsul displeases him no less than that of the royal censors. He is no more attached to the constitution of 1795 than to that of 1791. Little does it signify to him whether it be his *jury* or his *pyramid*,* which attracts admiration: his wish is gratified, if he becomes the *Lycurgus* of France. Carnot is guided equally by principle and by duty, in his respect for the constitutional laws of the republic. Without seeing in them the *chef d'œuvre* of human ingenuity, he yet thinks them capable of supporting the equilibrium, the tranquillity, and even the splendour of the state. The meditations of Syeyes have been, and always will be, useless to his country. Let him conceive the most advantageous project, he would refuse to communicate it, if an article, a line, a single word, were to be changed. It has often been in his power to assist in the triumph of reason; he has always preferred acting the part of a spectator. Since the fall of the triumvirate, numberless decrees, at once prudent, useful, and salutary, have been passed. He has only proposed for adoption two or three. On every occasion of difficulty he has remained without speaking; but with a conviction that his silence was a public calamity. Carnot pursues his career with an indefatigable zeal; obstacles, instead of restraining, only stimulate him: when utility is the object, he reckons his meditations, his labour, his sleepless nights, as nothing. Syeyes flatters and caresses the most despicable of the fac-

* Syeyes, in one of his early political productions, compared the symmetry and strength of the constitutional monarchy to that of a *pyramid*; among his proposed improvements of the republican system, was the project of a constitutional *jury*.

tions, I mean the Jacobins, and the disciples of Orleans: he augments their vanity, animates their hopes, and heightens their fury. Like them, he complains incessantly of the encroachments of the executive power, of the aristocracy exhibited by the rich, and of the oppression exercised over the patriots.

"If he hears the orators of the groups adding menaces to clamour, and demanding a new order of things, he listens to them with a smile, and stops, as if enchanted by their eloquence. Carnot would blush to obtain the suffrages of the wicked; he would glory in their hatred; he thinks that virtue alone deserves our esteem; that she is the only durable possession on earth; that no one ought to govern but by her and for her. Syeyes puts no bounds to his ambition: he calculates circumstances, he conceives hopes, he waits, he finishes five or six plans of political constitutions, the productions of his own genius, out of which he may make a choice according to the nature of events, and the disposition of men's minds. Carnot is not more attached to honours than to fortune. The simplicity and the purity of his inclinations constitute his principal enjoyments. Surrounded by his books, his mathematical instruments, his friends, and his family, he would be as happy at Nolay as at Paris. His merit has torn him, as it were by force, from the obscurity which he loved: he served under the old government as captain; since that time, he has, as is well known, led fourteen armies to victory, and yet he has scarcely advanced in rank; he is at present only chief of a battalion. Syeyes is indignant at the mere idea of a rival; he is still more vain than ambitious. If he is contradicted, he flies into a passion; if his opinion is rejected, he refuses to vote; if he cannot command, he retires; such, at least, has his conduct always been in the committees. Men of the greatest information are in his eyes only dwarfs in politics and literature,---mere scholars. The convention thought that he would be of service in drawing up the new code: he would not exert himself. The plan was presented, he was silent: it was discussed, he was silent still; three months had been devoted to it;

the last articles were about to be sanctioned, when, on a sudden, he appeared in the tribune, and declared, that the plan originally presented was the best which had ever come from the hand of man; but added, that it had not attained the last degree of perfection; and, as a proof, unfolded one of his constitutional charts. Let us imagine pride itself personified; what could it have said or done more?—

The peculiar characteristic of Carnot is excessive modesty. He never speaks of himself; the least degree of praise embarrasses and even hurts him; he is always anxious to avoid it. Syeyes carries his intolerance to a ridiculous height: whoever does not share his sentiments, whoever does not see with his eyes, is, in his opinion, a bad citizen and a traitor. Carnot hates none but the vicious. A royalist might in his presence regret the monarchy; a Jacobin might desire an equal division of lands, and he would refuse both of them without passion, without ill-will; he would even esteem them, if he was assured of their sincerity. Syeyes advances towards no fixed object, because he is stopped at every step by fear: aspiring to the character of a hero, he possesses the timidity of a woman. At the sound of a trumpet, confusion seizes him, he loses the command of himself; danger is to him what the hand is to the sensitive plant; on a day of insurrection, whilst his victorious friends were seeking him at the summit of power, he would hide himself, trembling with fear, in the darkness of a vault. Carnot, familiarized from his youth with the principles of French honour, has given proofs of it, which he will not hesitate to repeat in the field of battle. Syeyes is distant in his manners and gloomy in his appearance. If you speak to him, he scarcely gives ear to you; if you relate to him any misfortunes, he is a total stranger to compassion; and if he chance to smile, it is impossible to know whether it is from satisfaction, from vexation, or from contempt. Even his confidants cannot reckon on his benevolence; sentiments of affection seem to be beneath the loftiness of his conceptions. Carnot, with an obliging sensibility, gives to all who wait on him a courteous reception. The simplicity of his manners, the mild-

mildness of his language, serve equally to enourage the confused intercessor and the timid suppliant. We expect to see a governor proud of his dignity and inflated with his power; we behold a man of modesty, whose countenance indicates the urbanity of his mind. Such is the difference between these two characters; such is nearly the moral portrait of Carnot. Every one will recognize him in it; for, at the present day, every one is willing to do him justice. All the friends of order, whatever may be their opinions, look on him as their most zealous defender: they offer to him their esteem and their homage. His firmness, his disinterestedness, his philanthropy, have conciliated to him every heart. In honouring him, royalists and republicans contend emulously together. He is odious only to those cut-throats, few in number, whose element is crime, and who see liberty and patriotism only in the toleration of pillage and assassination.

"If victory (as every thing seems to announce) should ultimately be ours; if the love of order should prevail over the turbulent passions; if the constitution should be established on solid foundations; if, hereafter, the virtuous citizens, seated on the grave of faction, and enjoying the happiness of their lot, should impose on themselves the generous duty of crowning their benefactors, Carnot would receive from them the oaken garland. If a column should ever be erected to the glory of our heroes; if the national gratitude should inscribe their names upon the marble, that of Carnot would be the first which her immortal chissel would inscribe."

P. 124.

XXXIX. *A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.* By the Hon. THOMAS ERSKINE, M.P. 8vo. pp. 138. 2s. Debreit.

HEADS OF THE SUBJECT,

THE publication commences with his Majesty's Message to Parliament on the 26th of last December.—Lamenting the abrupt termination

of Lord Malmesbury's mission to Paris, Mr. Erskine adverts to our situation prior to the commencement of that negotiation which "terminated upon a difference totally unconnected with the original causes of the war."—He draws a parallel between the conduct of England in the American and French revolutions,—reviews the commencement of Mr. Pitt's administration, and relates the causes which gradually actuated him (Mr. Erskine) to disapprove of his measures:—gives his own reasons for associating with the "Friends of the People;"—animadverts on the consequent proclamation;—proposes a general reformatory union with Ireland;—accuses the ministry of acting in the very same mode for which they blame France, by forming the Quiberon expedition;—relates circumstantially the events relative to the mission and dis-mission of M. Chauvelin, and remarks, that if this country "had accepted the offer of being arbitress of the repose of Europe, with what a commanding voice might she have spoken to France, while her factions were tearing one another to pieces, and her government could scarcely support itself during peace."

Mr. E. contends, that we might have prevented the present convulsions of Europe, by becoming security *against* the invasion of France by her own princes, instead of having encouraged them.

A relation succeeds of the political and internal state of France at the beginning of the war, with an apposite comparison of circumstances existing in England during the usurpation of Cromwell; tending to prove that the restoration of Charles the Second was easily effected, because little or no alteration had been made in the state of the country, whereas France has, in many respects, undergone so complete a change that it would be impossible to effect a revolution in fa-

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your of royalism;—and had there been the same exertions made in favour of Charles the Second, during the existence of Cromwell's power, which have taken place for the restoration of monarchy in France, it would have entirely defeated its own purposes, and confirmed England in a perpetual republicanism.—Mr. Erskine combats the arguments for war with France on the score of religion, and asks, “who had ever heard of the christi-
apity of the French court:”—he reprobates the idea of a war against *opinion*, and draws a portrait of what England *might have been*, had the war been avoided.

“Having shewn the origin of the war, and the exertions of the “minority,” he proceeds to shew the “blindness and obstinacy with which it was pursued;”—reviews the proceedings of the House of Commons, displaying minutely the arrangements of ministry and opposition;—enters into a discussion of the minister's intentions relative to negotiation, which were “to be afterwards exercised just as it might suit his convenience from the contingencies of adversity or success.”

The evident absurdity of bringing the French back into the bond of social order, by irritative and coercive methods, is enlarged upon; the efficacy of conciliatory measures recommended, and consequences drawn from our fruitless opposition.

The conduct of Mr. Fox is traced through several relative debates, and an elegant compliment paid to the minority.—Narrative strictures succeed on the mission of Mr. Wickham to M. Barthelemi, and that of Lord Malmesbury to the French Directory:—speaking personally of Lord Malmesbury, Mr. Erskine says, “I have long had the honour to be well acquainted with him; I greatly respect his diplomatic talents, and I see no reason to

“change my opinion from any thing which is personal to him in the late negotiation:—I lament the narrowness of his powers, and, indeed, if I were personally his enemy, I might as well abuse the *bell-man*, if I received a libel by the *post*, as reflect upon a messenger, because he happens to be called an ambassador.”

Many observations are made on the point in question relative to the cession of Belgium, and on the various motives for forming and changing our systematical arrangements with regard to France,—illustrated by a simile, which we have selected as an extract.

Reflections ensue on the probable consequences of a peace with France, even upon our own terms:—Mr. Erskine then “laments” the effects of Mr. Burke's late writings;—compliments him on his former conduct and principles;—remarks upon the nature and effects of legislative representation in England and France;—observes, that the “French revolution may teach the regular governments of the world how they provoke them by acts of injustice and oppression;” and concludes the pamphlet, by asserting, that “the people of England, by coming forward with prudence and order, may yet save their country; that the advantage of our free constitution is, that it possesses within itself the means of its own reformation, insuring to its subjects an exemption from revolution, the worst of all possible evils, except that confirmed establishment of tyranny and oppression for which there is no cure.”

EXTRACTS.

SUPPOSED SITUATION OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CASE THE WAR HAD BEEN AVOIDED.

“TO estimate rightly the extent of this responsibility, let us look at the com-

comparative condition of Great Britain,—if even fortitude and patience can bear to look at it, had the present war been avoided by prudent councils; and if the one hundred millions of money absolutely thrown away upon it, or even half of that sum had been raised by a vigorous and popular administration for the reduction of the national debt. Fancy can hardly forbear to indulge in such a renovating scene of prosperity; a scene which unhappily it is now her exclusive and melancholy privilege to resort to.

"We should have seen a moral, ingenious, and industrious people, consenting to an increase of burthens to repair the errors of their fathers, and to ward off their consequences from crushing their posterity; but enjoying under the pressure of them the virtuous consolation, that they were laying the foundation of a long career of national happiness; seeing every relaxed and wearied sinew of the government coming back to its vigour, not by sudden rest, which is an enemy to convalescence, but by the gradual diminution of the weight which overpressed them. Observing new sources of trade and manufacture bursting forth like the buds of the spring as the frosts of winter are gradually chased away, and seeing with pride and satisfaction in the hands of a wife and frugal government, a large and growing capital, for the refreshment of all its dependencies. To encourage and to extend marine establishments, our only real security against the hour when ambition might disturb the repose of nations. To give vigour to arts and manufactures, by large rewards and bounties. To feed and to employ the poor, by grand and extensive plans of national improvement. To remove by degrees the pressure of complicated revenue, and with it the complicated and galling penalties inseparable from its collection. To form a fund, to bring justice within the reach, and to the very doors of the poor, and by a large public revenue at the command of the magistracy, to ward off the miseries, the reflection of which, under the best system of laws in the world, and under their purest administration, have wrung with frequent sorrow the heart of the writer of these pages. And, finally, to enable this great, benevo-

lent, and enlightened country, with a more liberal and exhaustless hand, to advance in her glorious career of humanizing the world, and spreading the lights of the gospel to the uttermost corners of the earth. All these animating visions are, I am afraid, fled for ever. It will be happy now if Great Britain, amidst the sufferings and distresses of her inhabitants, can maintain her present trade, and preserve, even with all its defects, her present inestimable constitution."

SIMILE DESCRIPTIVE OF OUR
STRUGGLE WITH FRANCE.

"LET us assimilate a contest with a nation, composed of men, to a quarrel with an individual man in so rude a state of society as that there should be no certain law to give a rule for both. The analogy is a close one, because nations have no common superior. If instead of differing with a man upon some intelligible point of controversy, some distinct claim of possession violated, or some personal insult unredressed, and for which I demanded satisfaction, I should proclaim him as a wretch unfit for the exercise of social life, combine all his neighbours to destroy his dwelling, and invite his children and servants to rob and murder him, until insulted nature, summoning up more than ordinary strength, might enable him to resist the conspiracy, to enlarge his boundaries on the side from whence the attacks had been made, and to set his house in order for the return of domestic life;—suppose I should then suddenly affect to see a great change in him, and were to declare that I now found him to be a man capable of neighbourhood, and that if he would restore to his neighbours what he had taken from them, I would be at peace with him; whilst human nature is human nature, what answer might I expect? He would say, undoubtedly, —If I believed you to be sincere, and that you and my neighbours, against whom I have been compelled to take security, were in earnest to keep the peace with me, I might be disposed to listen to your propositions. I told you originally that I had no wish to enlarge my boundaries, and that I only desired to be at peace; but now if I remove

remove it, what security have I, that, when your bruises are healed, brought on by your own violence, I may not be the victim of a fresh conspiracy, when I may be less able to resist it? I must therefore keep what you compelled me for my own security to occupy. I have, besides, borrowed money upon the property I was thus

entitled to take; the occupants have laid out money on them; they assisted me in my distress; they prevented my utter ruin by your conspiracy; and I have sworn not to desert them. This would be the answer of every man, and of every nation under heaven, when the proud provokers of strife are the baffled propellers of peace."

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